The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

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The Situation in Tennessee

A SHARP CRITICISM ON GEN. BRAGG.

An Amusing Anglo-Rebel View.

How to Extract Sunbeams from Cucumbers.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as Thursday last. They contain the following interesting news:

THE STRUGGLE IN TENNESSEE.

THE SITUATION.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of Saturday evening, Oct. 3, says:

"The only indication of preparation to make any new movement, that we have been able to learn, is that a large force of workmen have been ordered up to repair the damaged bridges over the Hiawassee and at Loudoun. The inference is that we will have use for them in intended operations in upper East Tennessee.

A letter in the Columbus *Enquirer*, dated "before Chattanooga, Sept. 26," says:

"Since the picket fight, night before last, nothing has occurred to break the monotony along our lines. Yesterday not a gun was fired from either side until about sunset, when we opened upon them with a 32-pounder, from a projection on Lookout Mountain, overlooking the railroad. The putting of this gun in position was done very quietly, so much so that our own troops were not aware of what was going on. The enemy were completely astounded when shell after shell exploded in the very heart of the town. *It is supposed by the uninitiated that this gun and others that are being mounted will effectually command their pontoon bridges. If this be so, Rosecrans may as well capitulate. If his bridges remain intact, his army is still in a very precarious position, because we hold the river above and below Chattanooga, and the railroad along the base of Lookout Mountain, thus leaving him only one source from whence to draw the immense supplies necessary to feed his large army.*"

The Columbus *Sun*, of the 2d inst., says:

"Some of the statements which we copy to-day from the Atlanta papers represent that we have one siege gun planted on the peak of Lookout Mountain—our main batteries being on the side of the mountain below the precipice. If this be so, we have a siege gun *seventeen hundred feet above the level of the city, and only 2¼ miles distant from it in a straight line.* It therefore commands the enemy's batteries on Hog Mountain, (sometimes called Cameron's Hill) which is the highest position within the enemy's lines. Our main batteries on this side of Lookout are supposed to be on the rolling plain around and below Mr. CRAVEN's residence, and therefore several hundred feet above any of the hills within the enemy's lines. Hog Mountain not even excepted. *This position alone commands the entire city and its immediate vicinity, whilst the Lookout Peak commands a view of the whole country for a hundred miles around.* With such positions as these, it does seem as if ROSY is in a fair way to be "shelled out."

The following paragraphs are from the *Register*:

"Among the rumors brought from the front is one that four regiments of HILL's corps advanced, one night last week, upon several regiments of Yankees encamped in front of the square fort built by BRAGG, when they fled incontinently, leaving their guns stacked, and blankets, frying pans, &c. Our men gathered the blankets and frying-pans, supplying themselves liberally, but had not time to gather the guns, as the enemy, on getting into the fort, turned loose their big guns, shelling the woods furiously.

Rev. Mr. VERNER, of Blount County, East Tennessee, arrived here yesterday. He states that the whole Federal force in East Tenessee does not exceed 10,000 men. They are fortifying Knoxville, are buying all the wheat at one dollar per bushel, and contracting for all the pork. They only leave wheat enough to subsist each family, they being judges. No depredations have been committed, except that the negroes have all gone to work on the fortifications."

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, under date of the 27th ult., two and a half miles from Chattanooga, writes:

"The Northern dispatches from ROSECRANS to the effect that on Saturday the rebels pierced his centre, but that he afterward regained it, is a wicked and premeditated falsehood, for I am confident (being in the centre myself) that we drove them nearly two miles and held our ground, whilst the troops on our left were turning his right, huddling his forces, as it were, in confusion in a very narrow corn pass, causing finally his complete defeat. On Sunday we still held the ground, and the driving process began early, so that by 12 o'clock, ROSECRANS brought up all the available reserve he had and massed them behind hastily constructed breastworks, but his regulars would not stand the impetuous charges on their works, and by sundown we took in a brigade, a portion of McCOOK's corps and ROUSSEAU's division. The truth is, that if we had had a Joshua among us that day to have commanded the sun to stand still, the route would have been complete. The final closing scene of this awful day of blood was certainly the grandest spectacle I ever expect to witness. Just before us, in a field of nearly 1,000 acres, surrounded by thick woods, were the hosts of the enemy, whilst in front and both flanks the brave soldiers struggling for freedom were pouring death and destruction into their confused ranks. Twenty pieces of artillery kept up an incessant fire upon them as fast as the infantry drove them from the works, and the only alternative was death or a surrender of that portion in range.

The prisoners came running into our lines, discarding all arms and accoutrements, holding up their hands in supplication. The concentrated fire of these howitzers mowed down the enemy by scores every round, and I felt they were like signal bells, sounding notes of our redemption, I voluntarily raised my cap, and in reverential awe and tearful eyes, I praised our God for this manifestation of His goodness to us. I was standing, too, on Georgia soil, my old home, the land of my birth: and, oh! what issues were at stake. It was at this moment I thought that the whistling of our shells as they went screaming at the flying foe, was the sweetest sound I had ever listened to.

A letter, dated Dalton, Ga., Sept. 26th, says: "The over-sanguine multitude will be somewhat disappointed to know that the chances of Gen. BRAGG's taking ROSECRANS and his army prisoners at Chattanooga, and sending a corporal's guard after BURNSIDE, to 'gobble him up,' in the mountains of East Tennessee, continue his march uninterruptedly to the Ohio, is not considered as easy a job in the front as it is here and below, where the people's desire for ROSECRANS' destruction makes them overlook the obstacles to its accomplishment. Although his losses in the late battle were very heavy in killed, wounded, and prisoners, ROSECRANS has still a powerful army in Chattanooga."

The Columbus *Sun*, in illustration of the position occupied by ROSECRANS, says:

"Mission Ridge is an elevation of some four or five hundred feet, running parallel with Lookout Mountain, and extending from the Tennessee River several miles in a southwesterly direction. It is distant from Chattanooga, at the nearest point, about four and a half miles. ROSECRANS is represented as retreating in a westerly direction—his position now being on this ridge, six miles from Chattanooga.

If his position has been correctly stated by our telegraphic reports, his left wing confronting our right is in a very defenceless condition, as there are as many as three roads crossing to Chattanooga, several miles northeast of him, thus making a flank movement very easy on the part of our troops. That he has been badly crippled, we infer from the fact that he has taken a position on the highest point of the Ridge, several miles southwest of the roads leading to Chattanooga. His object probably is to marshal his entire hosts along the Tennessee, on this Ridge, for a decisive conflict, or he may be manœuvring to turn our left in the direction of Rome or Lafayette."

GEN. BRAGG.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 8.

The Knoxville *Register* (now published at Atlanta) calls loudly for the reinforcement of Gen. BRAGG. It says: "The very existence of not only an organized army of the South, but of the State of Georgia as an independent Republic, and of the Confederate States, depends upon the immediate reinforcement of BRAGG's army." *But can we afford to keep on reinforcing a General who, after he has been made strong enough, by additions to his force, to gain a "complete victory," and has "destroyed the army" of the enemy, deliberately sits down and waits until that enemy has so fortified himself and so strengthened his ranks as to be more formidable, relatively as well as really, than ever.* BRAGG had fallen back before ROSECRANS all the way from Murfreesboro to Chickamauga, because the latter was too strong for him. But at Chickamauga, BRAGG was made too strong for ROSECRANS, and turned the tables on him, beating him back easily twelve or fifteen miles. *While he had the advantage, why didn't he finish the work? When he had* ROSECRANS *on the run, why didn't he keep him at it?* Why call a halt, fold his arms and stand still, till BURNSIDE could establish a junction with ROSECRANS—till fifteen thousand men could come from Indianapolis, and two corps could be sent from MEADE? *Reinforce* BRAGG *again, and will he not execute some imperfect feint, and then wait for the enemy to get too strong for him? Many persons think that instead of reinforcing* Gen. BRAGG *with a larger army, it would be better to reinforce his army with an abler and bolder General.*

PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 2.

On Tuesday evening, 1,775 of the prisoners taken in the battle of the Chickamauga reached the Libby, *viâ* Petersburgh, and 550 more Wednesday morning, making 2,325 in all. About 1,700 more arrived from the same direction Wednesday night, and 2,200 of the same will follow this morning.

The Libby has been filled to overflowing, and additional prisons had to be opened. On Tuesday night 486 were sent to Belle Isle, and yesterday morning 517 more were sent to the same place; 800 were quartered in the negro quarters opposite the Castle, and 305 were incarcerated in GRANT's warehouse, corner of Nineteenth and Franklin streets.

The officers, of whom there were about 250, were retained at the Libby, making the whole number of commissioned officers there about 800, which will be increased by other arrivals to nearly 1,000. The following are the names and regiments of the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels among the officers received from BRAGG:

Col. F. A. Bartleson, One Hundredth Illinois; Lieut.-Cols. Alexander Von Schrader, Fourteenth Army Corps; W. E. McKim, Twenty-first Illinois; C. H. Morton, Eighty-fourth Illinois; S. F. Pyfer, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; J. D. Mansen, Eighth Kentucky; D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania; O. C. Johnson, Fifteenth Wisconsin; Majors GUW. Fitzsimmons, Thirtieth Indiana; B. B. McDonald, One Hundred and First Ohio; Alexander Phillips, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; with twenty-nine captains, sixty-two first and second Lieutenants, a host of corporals, sergeants, surgeons, drummer-boys, &c.

We now hold in Richmond about 7,900 prisoners of war, with some 3,000 or 4,000 to be added to the number.

The battle of Chickamauga is a pretty good offset for Gettysburgh in the way of prisoners, and the boasted preponderance of the Yankees has disappeared.

The officers from the West are generally a fine-looking body of men, but the rank and file look as usual—hungry and thievish.

GEN. LONGSTREET TO HIS TROOPS.

Gen. LONGSTREET has addressed to his corps the following congratulatory General Order:

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING ARMY TENNESSEE, Sept. 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—I. The Lieutenant-General commanding expresses his congratulation to the brave troops of this command on the brilliant victory which has crowned their heroic efforts.

The enemy, late so defiant and exulting, has been driven from his chosen positions with slaughter, and the loss of artillery, prisoners, arms and colors. To this glorious result you have contributed no mean share.

The gallant troops of the Army of Tennessee have once more exhibited that prowess that has ever illustrated the bloody battle-fields of the West, and have fulfilled the high expectations that were entertained for them. Side by side with their brave comrades from Virginia, they have breasted the wave of invasion and rolled it back.

Soldiers! Much has been done, but not all. The fruits of your splendid victory are to be enjoyed. Tennessee and Kentucky, with their rolling fields and smiling valleys, are to be reclaimed to freedom and independence. You are to be the agents of their deliverance, and your task requires the same heroic fortitude, patience and courage always shown by you in the trying past.

Your General looks to you for renewed exertions.

II. The Commanding General takes pleasure in publishing to his command the following names of soldiers who have distinguished themselves by the capture, each, of a stand of the enemy's colors.

(Here follows a list of seven names.)

By command of Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET.

(Signed,) G. M. SORRELL, A. A. Gen.

BRAGG REINFORCED.

The city was put in good humor yesterday morning by the rumor that official information had been received of the arrival of Gen. STEPHEN DECATUR LEE at Murfreesboro, with twenty thousand Confederate troops. The welcome story obtained ready credence, and many seemed to think ROSECRANS already reduced to the necessity of coming, without delay, out of his works and fighting at Chattanooga, or fighting his way back to Nashville. To hasten his decision as to which of these courses he should pursue, BRAGG had, it was later in the day asserted, opened on Chattanooga with two hundred guns, and was shelling it vigorously.

THE "VICTORY" IN THE WEST.

From the Richmond Examiner.

If a foreigner could have observed the bearing of the Southern people during the momentous events of the last few weeks, he must have thought them the most impassible and phlegmatic of nations. The news of a great victory was received, not merely with imperturbable calmness, but with something akin to frigid distrust. The preconceived ideal of the people of the Southern States, so familiar to the world, must have appeared very much at variance with the reality. There is greater rejoicing over a single dubious and meagre victory in the land of granite, and codfish, and wooden nutmegs than is accorded to a Chickamauga or a Manassas in the sunny region of cotton and tobacco.

The people have, indeed, evinced not only great temperance in the expression of their joy, but remarkable firmness and patience in the dark and tangled series of manœuvres which resulted in the recent victory in northern Georgia. They display the same qualities in the long and trying suspense which still attends the movements of our armies and retards the final development of the campaign. Three years of war have proved a severe school. We have not only learned to bridle our impatience, and to await composedly the tedious operations of strategy, but we have been rudely taught not to abandon ourselves to the first movements of triumph, nor to trust implicitly the rose-colored stories of the telegraph. These lessons have been peculiarly impressed upon us by our experience with the army of the West. In the slight tinge of incredulity shown by the public to the bulletin of Chickamauga there was evidently a recollection of Murfreesboro.

Now, that the victory in the West is placed beyond the reach of cavil, and that we no longer fear that the sequel to the story, as on former occasions, may destroy its early promise, the country still awaits with deep anxiety a consummation of the work so well begun. It looks for the results of a plan which abandoned a valuable country and a strong line of defence. That result must not only be a repulse of the enemy, but at least the reacquisition of the territory abandoned for strategic reasons. To expect this much, as the sanction and reward of a policy which caused so much uneasiness and gloom, seems to be entirely within the bounds of reason.

Republics are not ungrateful, not at least when they are in pressing danger and necessity. Athens did not banish THEMISTOCLES until Salamis and Platea had freed her from the danger of the Persian. Without for a moment insinuating a comparison between THEMISTOCLES and BRAGG, the latter may be assured that he will meet with no churlish or niggard praise if he can fulfil the hopes inspired by his recent victory. Let him but make an approximation to the reality of the rhetorical figure by which armies have so often been destroyed, and the most invidious criticism will be exchanged for unmeasured panegyric. "Nothing succeeds like success," is a French adage. Though not heretofore ranked among the favorite heroes of the popular fancy, the surrender or disastrous retreat of ROSECRANS will at once raise Gen. BRAGG to a high place of popular favor.

The denouement of the situation seems to be approaching. The assurance is given that the enemy is hampered to such an extent as to endanger his communication. His supplies have to be wagoned by immense trains at imminent risk from our cavalry. If this be a truthful representation of facts, he must speedily retreat, and, with an enterprising general opposed to him, that retreat should be ruinous. It is to be hoped that signal advantages will be obtained, and that our victory will be summed up in the capture of a few thousand prisoners from the numerous hosts of the foe or the gain of a few pieces of artillery so easily replaced by the immense resources of his arsenals and foundries.

The favorable reports which reach us that "our cavalry is in the right place," that ROSECRANS straitened for supplies, *et id omne genus*, have an unlucky family resemblance to similar assurances which have been subsequently read by the light of disappointment, if not of defeat. Unfortunately the resources of the enemy for reinforcing and the facilities of transportation familiar to us. Our army may have been strengthened to a sufficient extent, and our position may possess advantages adequate to overcome these obstacles. The long delay, however, is not auspicious. Slow preparation and prodigal expenditure of labor are usually valuable auxiliaries in the cautious and creeping movements of the enemy. It is to be hoped that the departure from the usual routine so brilliantly inaugurated at Chickamauga may be persisted in, and that under better auguries and more propitious circumstances than have yet been found in our Western army, the bright days of October may be signalized by the redemption of Tennessee.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS REGARDING THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

The London *Times* publishes a very curious letter from its correspondent in the South, dated Richmond, Sept. 20. He writes, after sketching the general "situation:"

"It may be mentioned *en passant* that the statements with which Federal journals, especially in the West, have lately teemed, to the effect that BRAGG's army is weak, its *morale* bad, and its numbers thinned by desertion, are just the reverse of the truth. Officers of character and position who are fresh from the scene of action speak enthusiastically of the temper and condition of Gen. BRAGG's army. With some considerable experience of the Northern Press and its antics during the progress of this war, I have never observed it more reckless and unscrupulous in its statements than during the last six weeks. Honorable exceptions are of course to be found among the multitudinous journals of this continent, and conspicuous among them is the New-York *World*, which *has secured respect even in the South by reason of its superior regard for veracity.* But the assumption by most of the organs of Northern opinion, that the rebellion is staggering on its last legs, and that hope has bid farewell to the breasts of men like President DAVIS and Gen. LEE, (both of whom I have never seen in better spirits than during the present week,) is a contribution to history such as at the end of the last great war between England and France was furnished by a French publication entitled *Tables du Temple de la Gloire*, which consisted of a *catalogue raisonné* of all Frenchmen who thought they had distinguished themselves in the course of that war.

The truth, as seen by those who reside in the heart of the Confederacy, is, in reality, as follows. Never, from the moment when the fall of Fort Sumter inaugurated, in April, 1861, this colossal civil war up to the present hour were the spirit and temper of Southern resistance more keen and exasperated than at this moment. *There have been times during the progress of the struggle when, for various reasons, apprehension has weighed heavily upon the minds of the great rebellion's pilots.* No one is now ignorant, for instance, that during the first six or eight months of the conflict there was not enough gunpowder at any of the Southern ports to have supplied the demands of a single battery for three hours. At present what is the case? Without entering into minute particulars it will be enough to state that there are three powder-mills actively at work in the Confederacy, and that the daily supply of powder exacted for the Confederate armies in the field and for the seaports, which are defensively occupied, is fully furnished by two of these mills, whereas *the third and largest has been for many months past engaged in manufacturing superfluous powder, which has now grown into a large reserved stock, and is being daily and rapidly increased.* Take another item. There have been moments when the supply of small arms has been much less than the demand, and the consequent inconvenience has been great. It will be remembered by your readers that in the first half of July prisoners of war at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Gettysburgh were captured by the Federals to the extent of nearly 50,000 men. It is true that at Gettysburgh at least as many Federals were captured by the Confederates as Confederates by the Federals; but so far as the present argument is concerned, this fact is *nihil ad rem.* There were lost to the Confederates in the first half of July no less than 50,000 muskets. *The reader will be surprised to learn that fully this amount of muskets has during the last seven weeks been successfully introduced through the blockade, to say nothing of cannon and multitudinous other supplies of all kinds.* It may be conceived what are the chances of subduing a rebellion in a country which not only possesses all the resources of the Confederacy, but also sucks in supplies to any extent from beyond the sea. Nor does the possibility of the fall of Charleston (which, though little believed in at this moment at Richmond, is still a possibility) affect the question. In the first place, Wilmington, Mobile, Savannah and Galveston have still to be reduced; and it is believed that two out of these four places will defy the utmost malice of the Federals. Secondly, along the whole Southern coast, from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande there are altogether 189 ports and inlets, of which only an infinitesimal proportion has fallen into the hands of the Federals. What chance is there of such a country being effectually and altogether cut off from receiving the slender supplies which she requires to keep her alive, and supply all that is requisite for her resistance? Let those who have misgivings about the future, in case Wilmington and Charleston should fall, attend one of the large auction sales of blockade goods which take place every morning in this city, and examine how much weaker for resistance the Confederate States would be if the supply of such goods were permanently cut off. It is not for a moment denied that some communication with the exterior world is vitally necessary for the Confederacy; but such communication need only be slender and infrequent, and from such communication it is impossible that secession can be cut off.

There is another element in the Confederate future, so full of hope and promise, that it is my duty to notice it. Many of your readers must now be aware that, in a large portion of the Confederate States, the harvest last year was unusually deficient, and, consequently, during the Spring months of the present year, there was, as I mentioned at the time, considerable anxiety about the supply of food. All such anxiety has now disappeared in presence of the bountiful and redundant harvest with which, during this current year, the Confederate States have been blessed. *I am assured that the abundance of cereals is such that it would supply the whole population for three years to come.* Nor is the abundance confined to cereals. The crop of vegetables is such as would amaze any Englishman of the poorer classes. Above all, the supply of potatoes (Irish potatoes, as they are called here, to distinguish them from the sweet) will be sufficient to admit of rations of that esculent being served out next Winter to the army in conjunction with meat and flour."

Then he writes of the siege of Charleston:

"The second great lesson of the siege, so far as it has been hitherto conducted, is the tremendous force of breaching batteries throwing projectiles from rifled guns at a distance of two miles, against walls of brick and masonry. The 200-pounder solid shot are represented as making a hole four feet deep in the walls of Fort Sumter, *whereas the penetration of the hollow shot or shell, if they do not burst, is not more than two feet. But if a shell bursts fairly upon the face of the fort the penetration is not less than five feet, and a very large breach or rent is torn in the surface, covering a circle of from five feet to six feet in diameter.* The experience gained at Fort Sumter is sufficient to forbid forever the construction of similar forts hereafter, and to raise curious thoughts in reference to such fortresses as Cherbourg and Quebec. But fearful as is the force of these immense rifled projectiles, even at the distance of two miles, it is believed that the guns which project them, when fired at such an elevation as is required to throw a shot for that distance, will not be available after sixty or seventy shots."

The same correspondent afterward says the exact particulars of the arrivals in the ports of the Confederacy of steamers introduced through the blockade will be officially submitted this Autumn to the English and French Governments, with a view to show that the Federal blockade is ineffective. He then goes on to say:

"So far as is at present known here, the blockade is still held by England and France to be effective. It would occupy too much of your space if I were to enter in full detail upon the statistics of the commerce during this current year of the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. Suffice it briefly to say that the commerce of Charleston is four times greater than the aggregate of commerce enjoyed by all the ports of South Carolina before the war, and that it amounts to $1,500,000 per month, or $18,000,000 per annum. * * * * * In answer to the allegation of Lord RUSSELL, that most of the vessels which are engaged in running the blockade are insignificant craft, which draw only three or four feet of water, and slip along the coast, statistics will be shortly laid before the Foreign Office, giving the bulk and tonnage of these vessels, and especially of those employed by the Confederate Government. The inference is irresistible. The blockade of the Confederate ports is the veriest farce. Whether it is for the interest of England to ignore the fact, abundantly manifested during these last two years, that a blockade such as the Federals have maintained is practically inoperative, and that steam vessels can pass in or out at will, I am unable to discover; but there can be no question as to the fact that, unless England is able (contrary to all probability) to enforce a very different kind of blockade from hat which the Federals have maintained, the cogency of this great weapon of maritime warfare is hereafter at an end.

The length of the letter forbids my touching upon the question of Southern finance, which has latterly attracted a good deal of uneasy attention. It is sufficient for the present to state that it is altogether a mistake to measure in a blockaded country the value of the currency by the standard of gold and silver, which, as Mr. MERRIFIELD has well pointed out, becomes as much articles of commerce, when their outgoing and incoming are impeded, as tin and platina. The true measure of depreciation to which the currency has undergone may be guaged by the price of real estate, and of such articles as wheat, Indian corn and bacon. Throughout the Confederacy real estate may, at this moment, anywhere be bought with Confederate currency at the rate of two dollars for that which formerly cost one; in other words, that which cost $50,000 before the war, can now be bought for $100,000. The price of wheat corn and bacon, as compared with old prices, is in the ratio of 3 to 2, or, at most, of 2 to 1. Nevertheless, under the influence of artificial panic and interested inflation, it required, two or three weeks ago, $15 in Confederate currency to purchase $1 in gold."

The following postscript which closes this curious epistle is suggestive:

RICHMOND, Sept. 7—Evening.

P. S.—The intelligence, by no means unexpected, has just been received that Gen. BEAUREGARD deemed it advisable to abandon Morris Island, or, in other words, Batteries Wagner and Gregg, last night, upon the close of the fifty-ninth day of the siege. It had been my impression that, *if the equinoctial gales had favored such an enterprise, and driven the monitors off the coast, an attack would have been made upon the Federal works upon Morris Island by such a force of Confederates as would have infallibly commanded success. But, in view of the delay in the equinoctial gales, it has appeared to Gen. Beauregard undesirable to sacrifice so many lives to attain an object which is considered, after all, of little moment.* The fifty-nine days of siege have made Morris Island into little more than the outer crust of the defences of Charleston, and there yet remains in Fort Sumter and Fort Ripley, and in the batteries upon Sullivan's and James Islands, and last of all in the battery or sea wall of Charleston itself, a system of defences which all the military engineers in the Confederacy pronounce to be impregnable.

It is true that, from Morris Island, shells will perhaps be thrown into the City of Charleston, but persons who have seen Vicksburgh after months and months of shelling will entertain little apprehension in regard to the damage which, from a distance of more than four miles, can be done to Charleston. It seems to me that the disadvantages arising to the Confederates from the loss of Morris Island will be twofold. In the first place, of the two channels which lead into Charleston Harbor, one will be rendered impassable for incoming vessels by the Federal batteries upon Morris Island, and all the attention of the blockading vessels will be concentrated upon the other channel. Secondly, the possession of Morris Island will enable the Federals to make a large camp there, into which they will throw any number of men, and thus threaten to beat down resistance at Charleston by weight of numbers. This danger can only be met by a step which is as easy to the Confederates as is the withdrawal of troops from Washington to the Federals. In other words, the number of defenders must increase *pari passu* with that of the assailants. *There is such disgust in this city at the depreciation of the currency, toward which the introduction of goods through Charleston has powerfully contributed, that I doubt whether the capture of that city by the Federals would not, on the whole, be acceptable to a majority.* I ought not to forget to mention that Gen. BEAUREGARD brought all his guns off from Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The siege of Charleston is just commencing.

THE SABINE PASS EXPEDITION.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. MAGRUDER.

The annexed congratulatory order from Gen. MAGRUDER to the Army of Texas will be read with interest. The gallant "little garrison of Sabine Pass," has administered to the enemy a severe repulse:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, AND ARIZONA, HOUSTON, TEX., Sept. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. ——.—I. The Maj.-Gen. Commanding has the satisfaction of announcing to the army a brilliant victory, won by the little garrison of Sabine Pass against the fleet of the enemy. Attacked by five gunboats, the fort, mounting but three guns of small calibre, and manned by the Davis Guards, Lieut. R. M. DOWLING, assisted by Lieut. SMITH, of the engineers, supported by about two hundred men—the whole under command of Capt. F. H. ODRUM—steadily resisted their fire, and at last forced the surrender of the two gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem*, badly crippling another, which, with the others, escaped over the bar. The result of this gallant achievement is the capture of two fine gunboats, fifteen heavy guns, over two hundred prisoners, among them the Commodore of the fleet, and over fifty of the enemy killed and wounded, while not a man was lost on our side or a gun injured.

II. The enemy's fleet, with his land forces, is still off the coast, no doubt intending a landing at the first favorable moment. He may endeavor to retrieve his losses at Sabine by an attack upon the works at other points on the coast. Should this be the case, the Major-General commanding confidently expects to receive from his troops at those points as cheering a report as that which he now communicates to the army from the defenders of Sabine.

III. The result of the engagement had with the enemy's fleet on the coast of Texas proves that true pluck and resolution are qualities which make up for disparity of metal and numbers; and that no position, defended with determination, can be carried by the enemy's gunboats alone. Should any of the forts on the coast, or the forces on land, be attacked, the troops need but remember the success of their comrades at Sabine, emulate their courage and skill, and victory will be the result.

By command of Maj.-Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.
EDMUND B. TURNER, A. A. General.

Official: H. A. PRATT, A. A. General.

Headquarters Department, Trans-Mississippi, Shreveport, La., Sept. 13, 1863.

"ONE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH."

The fact of the departure of CHAS. HALLOCK, claiming to be a son of the editor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, from the South, has been mentioned. The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says:

"YOUNG HALLOCK came over to the Confederacy nearly a year ago, and was employed for some months as assistant editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, which position he ceased to occupy some time since, under circumstances stated in the Augusta papers, the *Constitutionalist* and the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and the conductors of both papers are fully satisfied that HALLOCK has returned to his friends and our enemies, running the blockade *viâ* Wilmington. However that may be, we learn that Mr. HALLOCK came here with the following credentials:

[COPY.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 24, 1863.

I hereby certify that the bearer, Mr. CHAS. HALLOCK, is a citizen of this city, and devoted to the cause of the Confederate States. Mr. HALLOCK is the editor of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, one of the leading papers of this State. His character is in every respect above reproach. I take great pleasure in recommending Mr. HALLOCK to the kind courtesies of any friend of the South who may see this. (Signed,) ROBERT H. MAY,
Mayor City of Augusta.

Mr. HALLOCK represented that he was going out for supplies for the newspaper of which he was editor, and he had regular exemption and other papers, upon which he was permitted to sail.

Now, the error in this case was with those who first gave HALLOCK credit and currency—who vouched for him without really knowing him. He came to Augusta as highly accredited from Richmond. Fresh from the enemy's country, he aspires to give aim and direction to Southern sentiment through the Press, and soon makes his entrance and accomplishes his exit as the editor of one of the leading papers of the State of Georgia. We would like to believe that he went out from this port in good faith, and in pursuance of the object assigned by him as the reason for his going, but the authoritative statements of the paper with which he was connected precludes the possibility of any such belief being entertained. The credentials, papers and vouchers upon which he was permitted to sail appear to have been ample."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* has the following paragraph about him:

"We remember the chap HALLOCK. He was in Raleigh last Spring. He talked big, cursed the Yankees, drank whisky, and kept up a *good appearance* generally—we mean for a Yankee just arrived in the Confederacy, and who wished to make his *loyalty* to our cause appear above suspicion. We suspected then that he came as a spy, and we are not at all surprised to find our suspicions turn out correct. He boasted here of the distinguished consideration shown him in Richmond, and declared that any amount of money had been offered him to start a paper at Augusta."

MR. MASON'S RECALL.

The Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the withdrawal of Mr. MASON from England, says:

"This withdrawal was demanded by a sense of self-respect as well as important considerations of the public policy—but these reasons require with far greater weight and urgency the dismissal of the British Consul.

These Consuls can do no harm aside from compromising our dignity, but they are here without our sanction, in contempt of our authority and in derogation of our rights. And what is worse than all, and most galling, they are in our midst, and thus employed by permission obtained from the Power which is waging a worse than barbarous war against us."

RECEIVED AT THE CASTLE.

DANIEL F. DULANEY, the aid to the Yankee "Governor" PIERPONT, captured by Maj. MOSBY, was received at the Castle Tuesday; also CHAS. SUTTON and ISAAC WIBERT, two Yankees captured at the same time. ROBERT B. MITCHELL, citizen of Petersburgh, W. H. CLARK, *alias* Phillip Webber, and WM. ANDERSON, deserters from the United States Naval service, were received from the Provost-Marshal of Petersburgh.

Legal.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The day calendar in the Court of Appeals for Monday, Oct. 12, is—Nos. 176½, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185 and 186.

The Court to-day adjourned to 12 M. on Monday.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Advices from Gen. Rosecrans' Headquarters to Yesterday.

ALL THE NEWS ENCOURAGING.

The Rebels Badly Beaten Below Shelbyville by Gen. Mitchell.

The Railroads Repaired---Telegraphic Communication Restored.

The Sacking of Shelbyville.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The *Republican Extra* says Government has received dispatches dated Chattanooga, Oct. 9, and from officers on duty at ROSECRANS' headquarters; also official dispatches from Nashville, all containing reports most encouraging for the National cause

The forces under Gen. MITCHELL overtook the rebel cavalry on the 6th inst. below Shelbyville, and a battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for their wounded.

Over one hundred of the rebels were left dead on the field, and also a large number of wounded.

Gen. MITCHELL sent a force after the flying rebels, who fled panic-stricken, that being their only means of escaping the great military cordon established by Gen. ROSECRANS.

The railroads torn up by the raiders have been repaired. Telegraphic communication is reëstablished.

The sacking of Shelbyville was as cowardly and disgraceful to the rebel arms as was that of Lawrence. We had neither forces nor stores there. The inhabitants, many of them Secessionists, were robbed and had their houses burned. They were without protection; hence the disgrace to the cowards, who made such an unmilitary assault upon them.

BRAGG's bombardment of Chattanooga was a complete failure, in so far as any damage whatever was done to the defences, or to our gallant troops. A few women and children in the city were frightened, as might be expected, and a few dwelling houses were burned.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

A Sharp Fight near Franklin, Kentucky.

The Rebel Wharton Defeated by General Crook.

Three Hundred Prisoners and Five Pieces of Artillery Taken---125 Rebels Killed.

A Reported Success at Lebanon, Kentucky.

The Telegraph to Chattanooga in Working Order.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 9.

Gen. CROOK, commanding a brigade of cavalry twelve miles beyond Franklin, yesterday afternoon, came up with a portion of WHARTON's rebel cavalry.

Sharp fighting ensued; the result of which was 125 rebels killed and wounded, 300 taken prisoners, and four pieces of cannon captured.

The rebels are in full retreat, and our forces are pursuing. No casualties to the Federals are reported.

Our Nashville correspondent says that but three buildings were burned by the rebels at Shelbyville—the Court-house and two other houses. The town was plundered throughout, and some 1,500 prisoners are reported captured, which is doubtful.

Maj. LESTER, of the Fourth Confederate cavalry, captured Capt. SMITH, of Gen. SHERIDAN's Staff, 257 wagons, including 15 sutlers' wagons, and 487 men at Waldron's Bridge. Five hundred and eighty-seven men were captured at McMinnville.

Guerrillas are reported on the Louisville road. Fears are entertained that Gallatin or vicinity will be attacked.

It is reported that BELTON has been promoted to be a Major-General in the rebel service.

Reports prevail in this city of an engagement and a Federal success at Lebanon, Ky., but the particulars cannot be procured to-night.

The telegraph to Chattanooga has been working since yesterday. The railroad, it is reported, will be in running order to-morrow to Bridgeport.

No rebel prisoners are confined in Louisville, except DICK MCCANN and thirty of his men.

NEGRO MURDERERS PUNISHED.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Friday, Oct. 9.

Three of the negroes concerned in the murder of the BECKHAM family, some time since, were hung to-day. Detachments of the Sixteenth Regulars and Fourteenth regiment of colored troops witnessed the execution.

Three others, indirectly connected with the murder, have been sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and one for one year, and they were sent to Nashville under guard to-day.

Draft Riot in New-Hampshire.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A DRAFT OFFICER.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 10.

A mob at Jackson in this State, on Thursday night, burned the hotel where the Deputy Provost-Marshal was stopping while serving notices on drafted men. He narrowly escaped with his life. He has just passed through this place, *en route* for Portsmouth, to obtain necessary assistance.

Obituary.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Oct. 10.

Hon. JEDEDIAH JEWETT, Collector of Portland, died this afternoon of diphtheria, after a brief illness, aged 56 years. He was Mayor of Portland in 1858 and 1859, and is well known to the public in connection with the capture of the Tacony pirates.

QUANTRELL AGAIN.

The Capture of General Blunt's Escort.

Seventy-eight Killed out of One Hundred.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY OF THE REBELS.

Our Men Shot After Being Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The *Democrat's* (Leavenworth) special gives the particulars of the attack on Gen. BLUNT and his escort below Fort Scott. He was attacked by 300 rebels in Federal uniform, near the encampment of Lieut. POND. His escort broke, and out of 100 men, seventy-eight were killed—all shot through the head, evidently after they were captured.

Maj. CURTIS, son of Gen. CURTIS, was thrown from his horse, and was found with a bullet-hole through his head. He was undoubtedly murdered after being taken prisoner. Lieut. POND's camp was attacked about the same time. Four men were killed and three wounded.

Gen. BLUNT escaped, and meeting reinforcements below Fort Scott, took command of them and started in pursuit of QUANTRELL.

Lieut. FOOT, of the Third Missouri, was killed.

Capt. TODD, QUANTRELL's Adjutant, came to POND's camp, and asked for an exchange of prisoners. He said a number of rebels were wounded, among them Col. SHELBY.

QUANTRELL's force came from Cowskin Prairie, McDonald County, Missouri.

A letter from Fort Scott, 8th, says a rebel force burned Carthage, Mo., that morning.

Gen. SCHOFIELD telegraphed to Leavenworth that from 1,600 to 8,000 rebels, under QUANTRELL, COFFEY, GORDON, and HUNTER were marching on Fort Scott, and that he had ordered Col. WEER to move all the force he could raise to Fort Scott.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 9.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* returned last evening from City Point, in charge of Maj. JOHN E. MILFORD.

The rebels do not appear to feel disposed to return our soldiers which they hold as prisoners of war, and consequently our flag-of-truce boats have for several trips returned empty, or nearly so.

Last evening just as the mail steamer *Louisiana* was leaving for Baltimore, a clerk in the Old Point Post-office was sent by the

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

A Remonstrance Against the Emperor's Policy.

Comments of the English Press on Mr. Mason's Withdrawal.

An Incident of the Polish Revolution.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We translate and extract from our latest foreign files the following interesting matter:

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES LIKELY TO RESULT FROM THE OCCUPATION.

From the Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, Sept. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * *

Italy does not, for the moment, add perplexity to the list of numerous cares which French policy incurs or has drawn on itself throughout the world. Among the subjects of anxiety, *that which weighs directly on us now is the affair of Mexico.* As if our Mexican enterprise did not of itself present difficulties enough, it seems likely to be encumbered with new complications. Certain frivolous and rash minds would wish to make of it the point of departure for a regrettable deviation from French policy and *to change an irregular expedition into a system of permanent hostility to the Republic of the United States.* If these ideas only reached the light in anonymous pamphlets, we should be little moved at them. But, unfortunately, they are coincident with the tendencies of the policy of the Government which we have not hesitated to impugn since they manifested themselves, and with the natural consequences of our Mexican undertaking. *Our Government, since the beginning of the civil war in America, has evinced a regrettable partiality for the cause of the secessionists*; nobody could mistake the bearing of the project of mediation which we submitted to England and to Russia, nor the project of armistice which we proposed directly to the Government at Washington. *This character of partiality has been so much the more marked as our situation and conduct presented the strangest contrast with the situation and conduct of England.* England suffered much more in her cotton manufacturing than we did by the closing of the ports of the South; England has a palpable political interest in the dissolution of the American Union; the English nation, by its traditions, by its instincts, by all its popular sentiments, has been influenced against the North and in favor of the South in this contest. But the English Government has scrupulously avoided any act which could lead to an intervention between the belligerent parties and to a war against the North. Everything in France is presented in a contrary aspect. The civil war imposed on us much less sufferings than on the English; *the maintenance of the integrity of Republic of the United States is a cardinal point of our traditional policy; that Republic we have contributed to the formation of, and we received in that work the first inspirations of our revolution*; the existence of that Republic is in our favor a condition of maratime equilibrium. *In fine, as a nation, we have nothing but sympathies for the Americans*; no truly independent and voluntary opinion among us has ever desired the destruction of the Union; the unanimous voice of the independent organs of public opinion has deplored, as an attack on the interests of France, everything which could lead to the dismemberment of the United States. The marked inclination of the minds of men among us may be judged by what is taking place at this moment; while in England the Government is obliged to contend with the public in order to fulfill its duties toward the United States and to prevent the fitting out of Confederate privateers in English ports, among us scarcely is the *Florida* sheltered at Brest, when our merchants smite her with conservative seizures, and mysterious naval constructions, seemingly going on in our dock-yards for the benefit of the Confederate States, are voluntarily denounced by the Liberal and Democratic Press. *Yet the Government, on encountering the natural tendencies of our tradition and of public opinion, has not had the prudence to put aside or conceal its unfavorable ideas with regard to the American Republic. The extreme peril of this manifest partiality is that it is combined with the consequences which may naturally arise, if care is not taken, from our affair of Mexico.*

In attempting to found an empire in Mexico, it is unfortunately true that we gratuitously create an antagonism between American patriotism and France. Since, in short, we are in Mexico, and can expect to extricate ourselves from it gradually only by the establishment of the empire for the benefit of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, good sense and ability would consist in warding off and postponing as long as possible the inherent difficulties of our situation. The civil war is not about to end in America, and, it would seem, should leave us the necessary time for laying down the bases of the new Mexican establishment. The civil war once over, especially if peace should be near, the perils of our enterprise are manifest. *The American popular passion would be turned away from Canada to be carried to Mexico. In a country where the power belongs to the highest bidder of flatteries addressed to the popular passions, the Presidency would quickly go to the party most hostile to the new Mexican Constitution.* The military elements will survive the civil war; there will remain a multitude of Generals and officers without employment; a thousand influences will push the power to obtain the triumph of the Monroe Doctrine by arms. But, admitting that the American Government should be moderate enough to resist impulses which are so natural, will not the adventurers, whom the peace will have left unoccupied, attempt the enterprise without it? *Shall we not have to resist the repeated blows of the most vast, the most energetic, and the most unbridled fillibusterism that will have ever been seen? Such apprehensions are only too well founded.* A dangerous and laborious antagonism with the United States is the prospect which the result of the expedition to Mexico places before us. The question to be ascertained is, whether, instead of putting it as far off as possible into the future, in order to have time to leave Mexico before it breaks out, *we shall proceed to provoke it at once by recognizing the Confederate States, and by going beforehand into a war with the United States—a cruel war, in which victory itself would be fatal to us, since it would destroy one of the creations of French policy that are strongest and most useful to our country.*

It is important that immediate resolutions and an energetic decision should be taken on this point; it is important that French policy should relinquish as soon as possible the vagaries of partiality which it has hitherto evinced for the cause of the Secessionists. We certainly do not believe that the French Government wishes, as false reports have alleged, to recognize the South; but it is not sufficient that this fault should be avoided for the present. What is necessary is to leave a declivity which might lead, without its being surmised, sooner than would be wished, to a conflict with the American Union. It is necessary that we should not have the vexation of seeing the Mexican newspapers, published under our patronage, speaking of the recognition of the South by Mexico, and perhaps the shame of allowing the policy and secular interests of France to be compromitted by a handful of emigrants whom we have conducted to Mexico at the heels of our army. It seems to us singularly improper that the recognition of the Confederate States should be spoken of at Mexico before the new Mexican Government is established, before the acceptance of the Archduke is known, and before the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has assumed the power. The sole hope that we have in fact of seeing France get out of this adventure is that the Archduke may be pleased to accept the crown which is offered to him, and may consent to fulfill the difficult and, perhaps, glorious mission that a strange caprice of fortune now proposes to him. If the Archduke MAXIMILIAN accepts that hazardous throne, he will render to France a service for which we shall be grateful to him. At all events the most pressing need of France is that the grave questions in which she is engaged should be analysed, discussed and elucidated before her. It will be an immense relief to the minds of all of us to see the session of the *Corps Legislatif* opened and the debates on the address begun. A greater satisfaction to the just curiosity and legitimate impatience of France could not be given than to inform her where she is on so many difficult points and to push thoroughly this indispensable inquiry. We trust that the members of the new *Corps Legislatif* will comprehend their duty under these grave circumstances and will be able to perform it. E. FORCADE.

MR. MASON'S WITHDRAWAL.

A COMFORTLESS FAREWELL.

From the London Times, Sept. 23.

Mr. ADAMS is still the only American minister acknowledged by the Foreign office, and any communication that Mr. MASON may have had with that department wanted the character and forms of diplomatic intercourse. This was, no doubt, a great trial of temper and patience to a proud and loyal Southerner; and we are now informed that Mr. MASON, or those whom he represents, can bear it no longer. He has at length been recalled by President DAVIS, and for the present, we presume, the Confederate States will have no accredited emissary in Great Britain. We are not disposed to dwell on the petty motives, more or less creditable, which have been suggested to account for this significant act. But one adequate and probable explanation of it can be imagined, and beyond that we need not go. The Confederates expected more of us than they have received at our hands, and, like the Federals, they are disgusted because they have not got the one thing which they demanded. The Federals already possessed the rights of an equal Power and all the advantages which the Confederates could hope to derive from recognition, while their naval superiority enabled them to avail themselves freely of our markets. Yet all this did not content them; they wanted the moral sympathy and applause of the English people, and, failing to command this, they have not ceased to heap obloquy upon us. *Now, this kind of sympathy is precisely what the Confederates have enjoyed ever since it became manifest that the struggle was really a war of independence.* Nor, is this all, for they have notoriously received assistance from individuals in this country which, right or wrong, could not have been tolerated by the law without giving the United States a fair ground of complaint against us, and which, though not so tolerated and furnished with the utmost secrecy, has brought us to the very verge of war. But these obligations, great as they are, fail to win us the gratitude of the Confederates, so long as the one coveted boon—the boon of recognition—is withheld by our Government. To do them justice, they have never disguised their sentiments on this subject.

* * * * * *

The truth is that bare recognition, not accompanied or followed by anything in the shape of intervention, would not produce the effects anticipated from it. It is possible that if England and France had recognized the South at a much earlier period it would have added strength to the Confederate cause, because so exceptionable and questionable a measure would have been interpreted, not without reason, as the proof of an intention to interfere. It is possible that recognition at a later period, when the civil war shall have "burnt itself out," may give weight and stability to the ultimate settlement. *But recognition—that is, simple recognition—now would probably be almost fruitless. It is due to the valor and patriotism of the South to confess that they no longer need any prestige which a foreign Power could confer upon them. It is due to the recent successes of the North to admit that the time for declaring the seceding States to have established their independence has not yet arrived.* We do not altogether agree with Mr. WHEATON that expediency alone is to govern the conduct of nations in questions of recognition. A certain uniformity of practice is to be traced in the few precedents that have been adduced, and as the principle embodied in this practice appears to be salutary, the more it can be erected into a rule of international law the better. Still, a large and perilous discretion must always rest with the neutral State, which is bound to judge for itself at what moment the issue is practically decided, and further bloodshed becomes wanton waste of life. In the discharge of this grave responsibility—for it is no less—it behooves us to consult our own judgment and conscience alone. Our interests, no less than our duty, are on the side of rigorous *bona fide* neutrality. Probably advantage will be taken of this circumstance to stigmatize our policy as ungenerous and selfish. We cannot help it, and, to say the truth, we have lately been subjected to so many inconsistent imputations that we are somewhat less sensitive than formerly. We are desperately bent on keeping the path of public right and national honor. *If the Confederates are offended with us for this, and withdraw their agents, we are sorry for it, but the loss is theirs, while the relief to our Government will be great, and the nation will have nothing to repent.*

A TORY VIEW.

From the Morning Herald.

The only avenue of communication between our Government and that of the Confederate States will now be closed. Mr. President DAVIS has come to this determination reluctantly, for the consequences of the act must be inconvenient and unfortunate for him even more than for us. To him and to his people the evil results of this complete rupture of relations must be immediate; from us they are more remote. There are many who will blame the President for having been too sensitive and too precipitate in resenting an affront, who will accuse him of having been urged on by popular clamor to an act of which his better judgment must disapprove. When, however, the circumstances of the young Republic are considered, and the provocation which it has received is taken into account, we do not think he can fairly be blamed for it. Mr. MASON is one of the most distinguished citizens of the Southern States, a man well known to us by name, before his mission to Europe and capture by a Federal cruiser had made him famous as being nearly the cause of war between England and the Northern States. One would have thought that any Statesman, one especially who undertakes to direct the foreign policy of such a country as this, would desire occasionally to have some reliable information of the intentions of Mr. DAVIS and his Government; would wish to hold in his hands the power of influencing for good the resolves that may shape the future destinies of a race; would be anxious to connect his own Government by some sort of a link, though a slender one, with that of a people that seemed likely at no distant date to assume a proud place in the world. Lord RUSSELL, it seems, has no such desire, no such ambition. His inclination might have disposed him to talk over matters now and then with Mr. MASON, politely intimating, when necessary, that he could not concede to him the rights of a diplomatic representative. He might have acted toward him, if left uninfluenced, in the ordinary manner of one gentleman to another. He may have been so inclined at first, but his intentions were overruled. A diplomatist whose arguments never have the smallest weight with anybody else has a wonderful power over Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Lord RUSSELL receives Mr. MASON. *Mr. Adams is deeply indignant; he threatens our Foreign Minister and our Government with the high displeasure of the American Government if Mr. Mason is written to or even unofficially received. The dangerous Southerner is to be utterly tabooed and sent to Coventry, else the Minister of the late United States threatens England with war. The arbitrary ukase is issued; Lord Russell reads and obeys.* His docility is something wonderful, when his behavior toward other statesmen is borne in mind. He is represented by continentals as a very bear of diplomacy. Now, however, it seems that the bear has found his keeper. He licks Mr. ADAMS' feet, he bites every one else who ventures within the length of his chain. To please the Northerners British shipbuilders are persecuted on suspicion of their Southern tendencies, while rifles and Irishmen are sent in shiploads to New-York with impunity. To please the Northerners Mr. MASON has been so bullied and insulted that neither he nor the government which he represents can bear it any longer. Lord RUSSELL is determined to do anything rather than draw down upon his head the chastisement with which he is threatened by the spokesman of this insolent people. But when is he to stop? How far is he prepared to go? How much dirt is this nation to eat in order to escape the bugbear of an American war? * While Mr. MASON is driven from London, Mr. SLIDELL is received by Ministers of State at Paris, and is the guest of the Emperor himself at Biarritz. The Southern States remember that it was NAPOLEON III. who proposed their recognition last year, and that it was the English Ministry that declined to take a part in it. The attitude of the Emperor has been friendly from the first; it is now more friendly than ever. The behavior of Lord RUSSELL grows colder and more repellant as their fortunes seem to be on the wane. Rumor speaks of a possible alliance of France, Mexico, and the Confederate States. This would be checkmate for the North; it would cut the Gordian knot of the American difficulty. Whether or not events should take this turn, there is no doubt that this English people of the South is now turning its eyes towards France and averting them from England. The friendship of a brave people, whom she had helped to liberate, and the advantages of a trade *which for richness has not its equal in the world—these might have been England's; but the result of Lord Russell's blundering will be that France will claim them.*

A LIBERAL VIEW.

From the London Star.

England is threatened with a severe loss and a sharp indignity. We have sinned—unconsciously perhaps—and are about to be punished. We have neglected a great opportunity, and are to be chastised by its loss. We have even violated the first duty of a State, and we are degraded from our place among the nations. The Confederate Envoy is to be withdrawn! Mr. MASON is to be recalled! The solemn intelligence is communicated in a private letter from Richmond to the *Index.* JEFFERSON DAVIS, we are assured by a Conservative cotemporary, is not wont to let his counsels leak out through the newspapers. But we cannot, like that "respectable" journal, take comfort from the assurance. We receive the premonition as a new proof that the great Mississippi potentate, though just, is tender. He cannot—we know he cannot—pardon the neglect to which his distinguished ambassador has been subjected. He cannot, as the august head of a great nation, overlook the affront put upon a Virginian noble, in his capacity of Confederate Plenipotentiary, by Earl RUSSELL's "not at home" to his morning calls, and brief replies to his elegant epistles. * * *

No doubt we have grievously offended. It is certain that Mr. MASON has not been received as becomes the representative of a great and friendly Power. He has been received at the Foreign Office only as a private person, and for some time past not at all. He is not recognized as one of the *corps diplomatique.* The doorkeepers of the House of Commons know him only as a member's friend. He is not invited to Court balls and public ceremonials. Worst of all, his talent for letter-writing is not appreciated. Lord RUSSELL is curt as well as caustic in his answers, and has even dropped down to a simple acknowledgment. All this is inhospitable and disrespectful. It is not at all the sort of thing expected—especially after we had taken the trouble to release Mr. MASON and his colleague from Capt. WILKES. It was supposed we were ready to carry him through our streets in triumph, wrapped in the Union Jack, and canopied by the stars and bars. Our conduct, moreover, is in deplorable contrast to that of France. There Mr. SLIDELL is the constant guest at Court, and even the familiar counselor of the sovereign. * * *

Let it be told at Richmond that Mr. MASON, with all his eminent qualities, had peculiarities unacceptable to the rude English mind. Perchance JEFFERSON DAVIS may send us yet another envoy—one who never reared negroes as cattle, nor sold them in the market, nor hunted them from South to North; nor had any complicity in these usages; neither conspired to dissolve a great commonwealth that slaves might be cheaper and the slave plantation widened. To such a one England may listen as he explains the origin and objects of the Southern Confederacy.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

The Manchester *Guardian* says it must excite some natural amusement to hear of the rupture of a bond which never previously existed. The plain fact is Earl RUSSELL's persistent refusal of intercourse has at last broken down the patience of the Southern Envoy or his superiors.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. BERG.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the details of the recent attempt on the life of Gen. BERG, and of the subsequent proceedings of the Russian authorities. Writing on the 20th inst. he says:

"Yesterday, at 5 in the afternoon, an attempt was made on the life of Gen. BERG. An Orsini bomb was thrown at him as he was riding accompanied by his guard, along the road from the Nowy Swiat. The missile was thrown in the narrowest part of the street, between the house of Count ANDREW ZAMOYSKI and the Saxon Palace. When the smoke had cleared away, Gen. BERG was found to be unhurt in his carriage. The twelve Circassians who always accompany him, and who at first had jumped off their horses, were also uninjured, with the exception of one man with a slight contusion and a wounded horse. Gen. BERG galloped on to the castle. Meanwhile, the greatest confusion prevailed in the street, and the passers-by either concealed themselves in the nearest houses or took refuge in the adjoining street of the Holy Cross. Trustworthy witnesses of the scene, who were at their windows at the time, declare that it was perfectly impossible either for them or Gen. BERG, blinded with the smoke, or for his escort, to see whence the bomb fell. The police at the corner of the street were so frightened that they concealed themselves, so that they could not even have a suspicion of the house where the author of the attempt was. It was a moment of suspense, fear and uncertainty. Meanwhile BERG, having arrived at the orderly room, gave certain orders whose nature subsequent events disclosed, and afterward surrounded by a fresh convoy, rode home. One thousand infantry and cavalry now proceeded in a wide column from the orderly room in the direction of the spot where the attempt had been made. On their road, they arrested in the most brutal manner, every person they met, driving all before them with their bayonets. They then entered both the houses of Count ZAMOYSKI, one of which is strictly a private house, occupied by his household exclusively, and the other, perhaps, the most magnificent house in Warsaw, fitted up in the most luxurious style and occupied by nearly 100 opulent and highly respectable families. That the bomb should have been thrown from one of these houses was most improbable; and I have already pointed out that it was impossible to know which was the house whence it was thrown. What were the scenes that were enacted in these, perhaps the most respectable houses in Warsaw, between five in the afternoon and twelve at night, God only knows. The crowd outside saw the windows all smashed, and the furniture, books, pictures, mirrors, pianos, dresses and cupboards thrown out into the street; and they heard in the midst of the yells of the savage soldiery the noise of the breaking of furniture, and the despairing cries and groans of women. It is as impossible to describe these heart-rending scenes as it is for one who was not a witness of them to form an idea of what a soldiery, drunk with blood, can do to insult all human instincts. After seven hours of destruction the soldiery dragged the male inhabitants, upward of 200 in number, covered with wounds and contusions, to the citadel. These poor people were without hats or coats, and their clothes were nearly torn off their backs. Among them were several old men, whose weary and despairing looks moved the bystanders to tears. In Miodowa-street, where there is a church, these unfortunate people knelt down to say a silent prayer, but the soldiery rushed upon them with their bayonets, tore them from their kneeling position, and forced them to march on. Meanwhile the women and children, thus deprived of their natural protecters, were exposed to the insults and obscene jokes of the drunken soldiery, without a home—even without warm clothing against the cold. About 11 P. M., a short time before the men were taken to the citadel, a lurid light was seen in the sky above the spot where these scenes occurred. It was thought that this must be a fire, caused either by accident or despair. The fire brigades immediately collected from all parts of the town, but the soldiers who were posted in the streets would not allow them to enter it, and even threw furniture into the flames as fuel. The fire lasted all night, and this morning three heaps of ashes are all that remain of the residences and homes of nearly 100 families. Among the victims I will only mention Prince THADDEUS LUBOMIRSKI and Count STANISLAUS ZAMOYSKI, (brother of Count ANDREW.) The residences of both have been razed to the ground, and both are now in prison. The well-known Oriental scholar, KOWALEWSKI, Rector of the University, owed his personal safety to the accident of his absence from home; but of his furniture, his rooms, and his magnificent Oriental library—the fruit of some thirty years' judicial collection—nothing remains. The unfortunate old man, not having a home to go to, has been obliged to take lodgings with his wife and children in the Hotel de l'Europe. The very valuable library of Prince THADDEUS LUBOMIRSKI, who has for some time been occupied in writing a history of Poland, has been completely destroyed in the fire. As for the other articles which, in the eyes of the barbarous soldiery, were of more value—such as furs, dresses, gilt furniture, &c., they were taken to the citadel—there is no doubt to be divided among those who showed the most zeal in the work of destruction. The immense stores of the wine merchant KRUPECKI have been completely destroyed.

THE REPLY OF GORTSCHAKOFF TO DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the last Note of the French Government on the Polish question, as also a memorandum annexed to the same.

The following is a translation of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch to Baron de Budberg:

TSARSKOE-SELO, Aug. 26 (Sept. 7), 1863.

I have the honor herewith to send to your Excellency the copy of a despatch from M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, which the Duke de MONTEBELLO was charged to communicate to you.

The Imperial Cabinet has taken cognizance of that document with all the attention it deserves, and with the sincere wish to lead this exchange of ideas to an understanding.

After a careful examination, we have not found any motives to abandon the point of view expressed to you in my dispatch of the 1st (13th) of July.

We believe that we are only meeting the views of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France by abstaining from prolonging a discussion which would not attain the object of conciliation which we have in view, if it had no other result than to confirm each of the two Governments in their opinions upon a question where we regret sincerely we cannot agree with the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

We will only dwell upon one point of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' dispatch, because we wish to avoid any further source of misunderstanding. I mean the allusion made more than once, and under different forms, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Western Provinces of Russia, as participating to a certain degree in the international stipulations which in 1815 regulated the fate of the Duchy of Warsaw.

The Imperial Cabinet cannot admit that point of view in any measure—not in the most restricted one; and your Excellency is requested to repeat to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS the declaration already made in my former dispatch, that *His Majesty the Emperor, always ready scrupulously to fulfill his obligations toward the Powers, must peremptorily exclude, even in an interchange of friendly views, any allusion to such portions of his Empire to which no international reference whatever refers.*

As regards the other points touched upon in the dispatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, we prefer to speak of those where we agree, at least in intention.

The French Government is desirous of seeing a state of affairs established in Poland which would give tranquillity to the country, quiet to Europe, and security to the relations between the Cabinets.

We heartily share that desire, and will do everything in our power to realize it.

Our august master remains animated with the most benevolent intentions toward Poland, and with the most conciliating ones toward the foreign Powers.

The welfare of all his subjects, of every race, and of every religious confession, is an obligation which His Imperial Majesty has accepted toward God, his conscience, and his people. The Emperor devotes all his solicitude to fulfil it.

As regards the responsibility which His Majesty may assume in his international relations, those relations are regulated by international law. The violation of those fundamental principles may alone lead to a responsibility. Our august master has always respected and observed these principles toward other States. His Majesty has the right to expect and to demand the same respect on the part of other Powers.

You will please to read this dispatch to, and leave a copy of it with, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

To the above dispatch is annexed a memorandum for the three Courts of London, Paris and Vienna.

The memorandum appended to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's despatch recalls that Russia possessed the Duchy of Warsaw by right of conquest at the time of the events of 1812. So far back as the year 1812, Russia announced her wish to regenerate Poland as soon as the work of Europe's deliverance had been accomplished. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF maintains that the Emperor ALEXANDER, in taking the initiative in 1815 of the reforms to be granted to Poland, did not give Europe the right to interfere in the interior affairs of Russia.

He discusses the different points proposed by the Powers, and maintains the impossibility of an armistice or of a Conference of the Powers, and prefers awaiting the re-establishment of tranquillity before granting reforms to Poland. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF hopes that the difference of opinion will not cause any serious dissent between the Cabinets, or disturb the peace of Europe. Matters could only assume such a character if the authors of the revolution were permitted to develop their plan. Such tolerance is only to be apprehended from the Powers who pursue, under the appearance of diplomatic action, the carrying out of the most extreme views of the Polish revolution, which would lead to the subversion of existing treaties and the balance of power in Europe. The Cabinets who have taken as a basis the scrupulous execution of the treaties of 1815 could not have such tolerance.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. UPON THE ADVANTAGES OF LIBERAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the course of his speech, at the opening the other day of the Diet of the Grand Duchy of Finland, the Emperor of Russia made the following observations:

"You know my sentiments and my desires for the happiness and prosperity of the people confided to my care. None of my acts have been of a nature to disturb the understanding which ought to exist between the Sovereign and the nation. I wish this understanding to continue, as hitherto, the guarantee of the good relations which unite me to the brave and loyal people of Finland. It will powerfully contribute to the prosperity of a country I hold dear, and will supply me with an additional reason for assembling you periodically.

It is for you, the representatives of the Grand Duchy, to prove, by the dignity, the moderation, and the calmness of your debates, that in the hands of an intelligent people resolved to work in harmony, with the Sovereign and in a practical spirit for the development of its welfare, liberal institutions, far from being dangerous, become a guarantee of order and prosperity."

The Russian organ, the *Nord*, is in raptures with these remarks. It says that the speech is a political event of the very highest significance; that it has a future as well as a present value, and that it is the first constitutional address of the Emperor of Russia. The contrast presented by this solemn consecration of Finnish liberties with the state of things prevailing in Poland is worthy, it thinks, of attentive consideration. The Emperor's language, as well as the circumstances under which that language is uttered, ought, adds the *Nord*, to be a guarantee to Europe of the sincerity of the Russian Government, when it declares that the sole obstacles to the realization of its liberal intentions in Poland are the revolutionary disturbances by which that country is agitated."

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

From the London Globe.

Among all the congresses held this Summer, of princes, lawyers, musicians, schoolmasters, social science men, political economists, and a hundred others, one very notable meeting has almost escaped public attention. A few days ago, our Paris correspondent told us that a congress of the members of the illustrious house of ROTHSCHILD has been sitting at Paris. The purport of the meeting was nothing less than to rearrange the dominions of the great banking dynasty. In one word, the great object of the Rothschild congress was to reduce the five branches of the house who now rule Europe to four, and following the example of GARIBALDI, to strike another sovereign of Naples from the list of reigning monarchs. Henceforth there are to be but four kings of the house of ROTHSCHILD, with secure thrones at London, Paris, Vienna, and Frankfort. It is now exactly a hundred years since a poor Jew, called MAYER ANSELM, made his appearance at the City of Hanover; barefooted, with a sack on his shoulders, and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade, like most of his co-religionists, he returned to Frankfort at the end of a few years, and set up a small shop in the "Jew-lane," over which hung the sign-board of a red shield, called in German roth-schild. As a dealer in old and rare coins, he made the acquaintance of the Serene Elector of Hesse Cassel, who, happening to be in want of a confidential agent for various open and secret purposes, appointed the shrewd-looking MAYER ANSELM to the post. The Serene Elector being compelled soon after to fly his country, MAYER ANSELM took charge of his cash, amounting to several millions of florins. With the instinct of his race, ANSELM did not forget to put the money out on good interest, so that, before NAPOLEON was gone to Elba, and the illustrious Elector had returned to Cassel, the capital had more than doubled. The ruler of Hesse Cassel thought it almost a marvel to get his money safely returned from the Jew-lane of Frankfort, and at the Congress of Vienna was never tired of singing the praise of his Hebrew agent to all the Princes of Europe. The dwellers under the sign of the Red Shield laughed in their sleeves; keeping carefully to themselves the great fact that the electoral two million florins had brought them four millions of their own. Never was honesty a better policy.

MAYER ANSELM died in 1812, without having the supreme satisfaction of hearing his honesty extolled by kings and princes. He left five sons who succeeded him in the banking and money-lending business, and who, conscious of their social value, dropped the name of ANSELM, and adopted the higher sounding one of ROTHSCHILD, taken from the sign board over the paternal house. On his deathbed their father had taken a solemn oath from all of them, to hold his four millions well together, and they have faithfully kept the injunction. But the old City of Frankfort clearly was too narrow a realm for the fruitful sowing of four millions; and, in consequence, the five were determined after a while to extend their sphere of operations by establishing branch banks at the chief cities of Europe. The eldest son, ANSELM, born 1773, remained at Frankfort; the second, SALOMON, born in 1774, settled at Vienna; the third, NATHAN, born in 1777, went to London; the fourth, CHARLES, the *infant terrible* of the family, established himself in the soft climate of Naples, and the fifth and youngest, JAMES, born 1792, took up his residence at Paris. Strictly united, the wealth and power of the five ROTHSCHILDS was vested in the eldest born; nevertheless, the shrewdest of the sons of MAYER ANSELM, and the heir of his genius, NATHAN, the third son, soon took the reins of government into his own hands. By his faith in WELLINGTON and the flesh and muscle of British soldiers, he nearly doubled the fortune of the family, gaining more than a million sterling by the sole battle of Waterloo, the news of which he carried to England two days earlier than the mail. The weight of the solid millions gradually transferred the ascendancy in the family from Germany to England, making London the metropolis of the reigning dynasty of ROTHSCHILD. Like the royal families of Europe, the members of the house of ROTHSCHILD only intermarry with each other. JAMES ROTHSCHILD married the daughter of his brother SALOMON: his son EDMOND, heir apparent of the French line, was united to his first cousin, the daughter of LIONEL, and grand daughter of NATHAN ROTHSCHILD; and LIONEL again—M. P. for London—gave his hand in 1836 to his first cousin CHARLOTTE, the daughter of CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, of Naples. It is unnecessary to say that, though these matrimonial alliances have kept the millions wonderfully together, they have not improved the race of old MAYER ANSELM, of the Red Shield. Already signs of physical weakness are becoming visible in the great family. So, at least, hint the French papers in their meagre notices about the Rothschild congress at Paris. From all that can be gathered out of a wilderness of *canards*, thin faces and thick fiction, it appears that the sovereigns of the Stock Exchange met in conference for the double purpose of centralizing their money power and widening their matrimonial realm. In other words, the five reigning kings, descendants, according to the law of primogeniture, of the five sons of MAYER ANSELM, came to the decision to reduce their number to four by cutting off the Neapolitan branch of CHARLES ROTHSCHILD; while it was likewise decided that permission should be given to the younger members of the family to marry, for the benefit of the race, beyond the range of first cousinship. What has led to the exclusion of the Neapolitan line of ROTHSCHILD seems to have been the constant exercise of a highly blameable liberality, unheard of in the annals of the family. CHARLES, the prodigal son of MAYER ANSELM, actually presented, in the year 1846, 10,000 ducats to the orphan asylum of St. Carlo, at Naples, and the son and heir of CHARLES (GUSTAVUS) has given repeated signs of his inclination to follow in the footsteps of his father. Such conduct, utterly unbecoming of the policy of the house of ROTHSCHILD, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and, accordingly—we quote the rumor of Paris journalism—the *décheance* of the Neapolitan line has been pronounced. However, Baron GUSTAVUS DE ROTHSCHILD is not to retire into private life, like famous CHARLES V., with only a cassock on his shoulders and a prayer-book in his hand, but is allowed to take with him a small fortune of 150,000,000 francs, or about six millions sterling—a mere crumb from the table of the descendants of poor MAYER ANSELM, who wandered shoeless through the electorate of good King GEORGE III. It is certain that no romance of Royalty is equal to the romance of the house of ROTHSCHILD.

THE HEIR OF FRANCE AT BIARRITZ.

An interesting letter from Biarritz, published in *Galignani*, is devoted to a description of the amusements of the Prince Imperial at this fashionable watering place.

The Imperial residence, it is stated, stands on an eminence, on the tourist's right as he enters the town from Bayonne. A deep hollow separates the grounds from the buildings of Biarritz, so that they are entirely isolated from the bustle of the watering-place. The villa is a large oblong building, apparently containing considerable accommodation, and surrounded with lawns laid out in the English fashion. The lawn from the villa on the town side slopes down somewhat abruptly to the beach, having, however, at the bottom a wide piece of sward, which is shut out from the public access by a ha-ha, defended by a strong wooden railing all round, to prevent accidents. Outside is an extensive green, at present somewhat injured in color by dust and light sand, on which the fashionable world of Biarritz congregate each afternoon to listen to the band of the regiment quartered close by, to show off a collection of costumes unrivaled for expensive excentricity and extravagance of color, and most of all to have the satisfaction of often being very nearly in the company of the Empress and the Prince Imperial. In fact, the piece of sward of which I spoke above is the very spot on which the young Prince comes each afternoon to take healthy exercise with young companions of his own age, or rather somewhat older, for the majority seem to be from about eight to thirteen. When I walked down yesterday afternoon, about five, to the place where the band was playing, the ground outside was thronged with fashionables, walking about or seated, whilst inside were to be seen a considerable number of children, of both sexes, amusing themselves according to their phantasy. In the midst of the boys was the young Prince, and as I remained for some time close to the scene, I was able to form a tolerably accurate judgment of his health, strength and general bearing. I should mention that a bridge is thrown over the water at one point, and there two guardians are posted to admit every child without exception, provided he or she seemed by dress to belong to the more respectable classes of society. In fact, the latitude thus given is a first step toward imparting a popular character to the young Prince's education, and admirably calculated to give him self-reliance and to accustom him to form a judgment for himself. The girls were infinitely more numerous than the boys, and, like the latter, ranged in age from eight to thirteen. The ostensible motive of the aggregation in both cases was youthful exercise, but the girls in almost every case seemed more fitly attired for a *matinée dansante.* Nothing could exceed the extravagance of their dress; and as to play—in the frank, genial, and honest meaning of that delightful word—it was utterly out of the question. And so the young ladies—I dare not designate them children—assembled apart, a little way up the grounds, but, during the whole time I was there scarcely indulged in a single run, so afraid they appeared to spoil or tumble their fine clothes. With the boys, the case was different, although they, too, were over-dressed. The *ne plus ultra* of a boy's habiliment I have always heard to be such an attire as permits him the most complete command of all his movements, without bearing too much the marks of any casual tumble or accident, at the same time that it sets off the youthful person in the prevailing mode. But of all the gay and joyful company there collected, no one's dress came up to the definition just given so completely as that of the youthful Prince. He wore a dark-colored suit of light material, (alpacca, it struck me,) short jacket and basque trowsers, something like we call in England knickerbockers, with dark stockings striped with violet crossways, and neat light ankle boots; a black-and-white straw hat, with black band, the ends flying behind, completed his attire. He played with evident zest, and I never saw a child of his age have more complete command of his limbs. He is a particularly swift runner, and from the ease of his movements, he gave me the idea of regular discipline by dancing or gymnastics. He is a far better looking boy than any one would suppose from his portraits, which convey the idea of heaviness in the upper part of the face, whereas the real characteristic of his look is open frankness and lightheartedness. He certainly appears a particularly happy child, full of life, and eager for game. He has a fine blue eye and white regular teeth, gleaming out brightly when he smiles, which was rather frequently when any incident of the play struck his fancy. The boys were engaged in something like prison-bars, and the young Prince took his part fairly and readily like the rest. I saw no favor from the others because of his elevated station; all passed as may be constantly seen among the children of any educational establishment. A chair was placed a little apart for the Prince, in case he might like to rest, and he repaired to it occasionally, but so likewise did other boys; and I several times saw two of them on it together. Once the chair tumbled over as the Prince laid hold of it, and he very unconcernedly seated himself on the back part as it rested on the ground, and afterward raised his body a little in the air by strength of arm, the hands resting on the seat. There was, in fact, a visible superabundance of animal spirits which tried various devices to throw itself off. The whole time I stood there I saw no interference whatever with the Prince—all was the happy and unrestricted amusement of boyhood. I did not perceive the Empress, but some lady of the Court was seated in the grounds a little way distant, near a rustic bridge, and seemed to be the point of attraction to the girls. There was no other grown person inside the inclosure, and only one gentleman passed through across the bridge during the time I remained. My time being up, I withdrew, carrying with me the idea, when thinking of the young Prince, of a fine, healthy, frank, intelligent boy, of whom any parent might be proud, whatever his rank in life.

GREAT CHESS PLAYING FEAT.

From the London Globe.

In a Berlin letter we find the following report of a wonderful feat of Herr PAULSEN, recently accomplished at Dusseldorf. At a Congress of the Rhenish Chess Clubs, Herr PAULSEN played ten games at a time, fighting twenty opponents at every board, and continuing for fifteen hours unremittingly. At the end of this extraordinary effort, rendered more difficult by turning his back to the boards, and opposing players of tried mettle, he had lost three games, won three, and come to a draw in the four others. The monster contest lasted from 2 in the afternoon till 5 in the morning. While it was going on Herr PAULSEN never left the chair, placed at some distance from the boards, and at the further end of the platform. The boards were watched in his interest by Herr WILFRED PAULSEN, his brother, and also a phenomenon in his way, who moved the figures, announcing his opponents' moves. He exhibited a power of memory nearly similar to that of his brother's, for while the latter was playing with one of the ten, he allowed the nine others to displace the figures, and try all sorts of moves showing the position of the board when he left it whenever their turn came round. He as well as his brother kept in mind during the game an aggregate amount of 640 squares with 320 figures distributed over them; but the elder PAULSEN had them before his eyes, the younger relying upon memory alone, besides calculating his chances and fighting two hundred opponents, headed by skillful and renowned adepts. There were 333 moves made on either side, every opponent having half an hour's time for reflection, and no more than three minutes being usually required by the common antagonist. The rare spectacle was attended by a large concourse of people, who would rush in and out at all hours of the night, inquiring earnestly into the state of the games and the health of Herr PAULSEN, whom they evidently believed to be smarting under a kind of mental rack. Others were fastened to their seats, and felt it impossible to absent themselves, and leave the unique exhibition for a moment. There is no beverage admitted but water, and no refreshments partaken of by Herr PAULSEN and the large majority of the players. Herr PAULSEN, says the same letter, is a young man of 29, tall and lank, as Westphalians generally are, and with a cranium which would be the delight of phrenological science. He lives at Blomberg, an estate of his brother's; and, as he said, has had very little practice in the noble game for some time past. In reply to the inquiries of his admiring friends, Herr PAULSEN stated that, while playing with one of them, the remembrance of the other boards was entirely obliterated in his mind; but when he proceeded to the next, the new board turned up before his internal eye, without any effort. He says he has been a truly scientific player for six or seven years only, when he took up the study in right good earnest, acquainting himself with the theory of the game.

Japanese Literature and Our Rebellion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

When, two or three years ago, SIM-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, with all the other yellow-skinned, wide-trowsered Japanese dignitaries, came over to pay our country a social visit, the idea probably occurred to but few that the remote nation which he represented would ever turn up as our critics in the art of war. But this ingenious two-sworded, hari-kari-committing people have actually written and published a book on our present war—an illustrated book—brimming with pictures of engagements by land and by sea, quite up to, if not beyond, the average which our own pictorial papers furnish.

The book to which we refer may be seen at the Mercantile Library, having been presented to that institution by the United States Consul at Kanagawa.

It will be noticed by him who dabbles in Japanese literature that their shrewd authors commence their books at the end. This they do, probably, to make sure of their being read through. With the letter press of the volume before us we have only a passing acquaintance—knowing the words very well by sight we still cannot call them by name. This will prevent our criticizing either the style or subject matter of the book very severely. But the text certainly looks as though it were designed to illustrate the marches and counter-marches which our armies have made since first they were summoned to the field. There are straight lines, brush fence approaches, ominous zig-zags, strategic combinations and all the other curves and circumbendibuses in which our most eminent Generals have indulged. The first illustration in the book looks as though it were meant to represent the taking of Fort Donelson. A number of "Linkum gunboats" lie off on a river, belching smoke in the direction of a fort whose guns, all mounted *en barbette*, point threateningly toward a column of soldiers just emerging from a line of forest, but the gunners have all deserted their posts. There seems to be a wild "skedaddling" among the garrison, and each one is "getting" to the best of his individual ability.

The next scene is unmistakably a Mississippi one. The gunboats are iron-clad, with slanting sides, and the muzzles of heavy guns protrude in all directions. A small, low, black looking craft, darting about on the water, shows that the artists of Yeddo have heard of "turtles." Mortar boats, also iron-clad and slant-sided, are delivering an unceasing fire at the moon from bell-muzzled mortars with admirable precision. There is nothing within the range of vision to indicate what they are firing at, which rather leads one to the conclusion that the pictures must have been drawn from life.

The next scene also seems to be "above Vicksburgh." Here we have gunboats again, but this time accompanied by transports—these latter are regular Mississippi looking boats throughout, pipes away forward and wheels away aft, looking as though the whole fleet had been built in one long line and sawed off at proper lengths.

In the next picture, unless we guess badly, we have the march of the Federal army upon Manassas. There is a long smooth level road, fenced neatly with stone, through which artillery is being dragged, while in the fields on either hand the infantry marches, the Stars and Stripes conspicuous in the van. It makes little matter to the bold soldiers, apparently, what lies in their path, as the advance-guard of one column is marching over a good solid stone fence and a small farm-house adjoining, precisely as DU CHAILLU's *bashikouay* ants are represented to do in that veracious and vivacious traveler's book.

The next picture—going backward, of course—represents some pretty sharp guerrilla practice. Seven men on shore are delivering fire at six men, a few yards distant, in a boat, only one of whom has a musket, though the others stand with oars raised to charge the enemy or fend off the flying musket balls, as circumstances may direct.

Finally, we have the destruction of a telegraph line by a party of marines that has landed from men-of-war near at hand, and then some picket skirmishing in the neighborhood of a place which looks mean enough to be Washington. The pictures are principally outline, and reveal the fact that a knowledge of perspective and foreshortening has not yet made very eminent progress among our Niphon neighbors. Probably our pictorial papers have furnished the designs and letter-press, and in the translation may we not have the handiwork of the volatile TOMMY?

THE FREE SWISS ON OUR STRUGGLE.—Dr. EATON, President of Madison University, now in Europe, writes to his son:

"The free Swiss are all on our side. A pretty incident occurred in the cars from Martigny to this place, (Lausanne.) I was sitting near a rough-looking weather-beaten man, but of intelligent countenance, and I had occasion to ask him some question, but finding my French at fault I said to him, '*Parlez vous Anglais, Monsieur?*' He replied, '*Non, non.*' I said, '*Je suis un stranger, je suis un Americane.*' He said in a low tone, '*Du Souf?*' I replied, '*Non, non, Du Nord.*' He sprang to his feet, grasped my hand, placing his left over his heart, and uttered aloud, '*Du Nord,*' looking round upon his countrymen in the cars, '*Americans du Nord, Liberte!*' I blessed God for this cordial greeting, and felt that the man was my personal friend. When you say to any one here in England, France or any place in Europe, 'I am an American,' it is immediately asked, 'Of the South or North?'"

THE NATIONAL FORCE.

Conscription and English Constitutional Law—Power of the Nation to Raise Armies.

Military law is distinguished from municipal law, in having personal extent, or in being a personal law. Laws govern persons and territory. By governing persons, law is said to have personal extent. By governing in certain territory it is said to have territorial extent. We speak of personal law and territorial law. The municipal, or civil law, extends to persons generally, within a certain territory. It has territorial extent, or is territorial law. It is therefore called "the law of the land." Military law extends to persons discriminated without reference to territory. It has personal extent, or is personal law. Territorial law governs persons while they continue within certain territory. A personal law may govern for the life of those to whom it extends, or for a less term.

The northern nations who invaded the Roman Empire in its decline, had been governed by laws without reference to territory. The laws of the Franks, Burgundians, Goths, Swabians, and Saxons were altogether personal. Their State or polity was more military than civil; among them, military law was not distinguishable from other law. When these nations had founded the States of modern Europe their laws acquired territorial extent. The political system which they universally established, in which the tenure of land was on condition of rendering military service when summoned by the feudal superior, was the consequence of their former personal and military law. But this feudal service was due for short periods, generally portions of a year, during which only the vassal was subject to military law. Wars were then frequent, but brief, waged by neighbor States in areas comparatively small. The feudal military service was gradually discontinued, from causes which need not be noticed here, and, throughout the west of continental Europe, was replaced by troops serving for pay (fr. *solde,*) hence called soldiers, who engaged themselves for indefinite periods or terms of years, during which, under princes having unlimited power, they were subject at all times to military law, and without reference to the nation's being at war or in peace with others.

A personal law, having no reference to a certain territory, may be enforced wherever the power of the nation or sovereign who proclaims it may prevail. Military law governs persons without reference to the boundaries of the State to which they belong. The feudal retainers, following their lord, were liable to serve in foreign countries, as well as to fight in intestine quarrels and to repel invasions. The forfeitures incident to their tenures were in themselves sufficient to compel their attendance when summoned. The hired troops of a later period were also required to serve abroad, and, as they were at all times governed by military law, their presence could always be secured; for, by military law, those governed by it are required to render personal service under penalty of punishment, extending to life or limb, inflicted by Courts-martial, that is, by the judgment of their superior officers, acting independently of the courts established to administer the municipal or territorial law. The international wars of Europe during the last two hundred and fifty years have been carried on mainly by troops of this sort. But though the obligations of the feudal system, in their full extent, had come to an end, the martial habits of the people were preserved together with some organization, more or less resembling those of feudal times, of persons capable of bearing arms, who were liable to do military duty within the country, but were not governed by military law except when engaged in actual service, it being at the same time understood that the military law should never be exerted to the extent of removing them out of the country, that is, to invade a foreign soil. The term of service of such persons was, like that of the feudal retainers, either indefinite, that is, as long as the exigency might require, or for certain portions of a year. The institution of a National Guard, composed of persons not exclusively devoted to the profession of arms, but required to serve, as matter of duty, within the country in case of invasion or domestic disturbance, may be regarded as the modern representative of such organizations. It is an institution which the Liberal party in the different countries of continental Europe have generally desired to establish on a permanent and efficient basis. The policy of the Governments, on the other hand, in most of these countries, has been to neglect the organization of the people for compulsory service within the country itself, and to rely exclusively on armies composed of persons serving for life or for long terms, without reference to locality, and being always under military law, without any distinction between a state of war or of peace; while several of these Governments have also changed the mode of raising these forces from that by voluntary enlistment, and have made service in this permanent army compulsory. The armies of France under the Bonapartes have thus been raised under the system called conscription.

An army, strictly speaking, is a body of men governed by military law. Bodies under military discipline, though with limitations as to the time or place of service, may also be popularly called an army. But the persons who may be called upon to serve within a particular country, on emergencies which may never arise, and who, until they do arise, are not governed by military law, form a part of the army only when called into service. Where such forces are maintained, the army organized under military law, without limitation, may be distinguished as the standing army.

In England a military organization connected or corresponding with the administration of the counties and consisting of persons not subject to military law, except when called into the field in case of insurrection or invasion, and not liable to be ordered abroad under military law, has existed from the days of the Saxon Kings, having survived the feudal array with which it was once contemporary. This force, under the general name of militia, is, since the restoration of CHARLES II., when the military tenures were abolished, the only permanent military force recognised by the Constitution and laws of Great Britain. There is no standing army such as exists in the States of continental Europe. The common law of England does not recognize the existence of military law, except as to persons serving in actual war within the realm. *The army* consists of persons governed by military law within the realm in time of peace, in virtue of a statute, technically called an ambulatory statute, because enacted from year to year, by which since the year 1689 the Crown has been empowered to punish mutiny and desertion, in time of peace, by punishment extending to life or limb on judgment of Courts-martial. In the absence of such statute, the soldiers composing this army

would be bound on enlistment only as civilians are bound by contract. In time of peace, and within the realm, they could be punished only for such acts as were crimes or misdemeanors, at common law, and for these only by the common law courts. The soldier and his officers would be in the eye of the law on a perfect level. For striking his superior officer, he would incur only the ordinary penalties of assault and battery. For swearing at him, he might be fined by the magistrate for the oath; but, by refusing to obey orders, by sleeping on guard, or taking himself off when tired of the camp, he would incur no legal penalty at all. Shortly after his restoration, CHARLES II. had set on foot a force of about 5,000 enlisted men, which JAMES II. had increased to 36,000. This army was still kept up on the accession of WILLIAM and MARY, though the Bill of Rights of 1688 declared that the raising or keeping a standing army in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law. The Stuarts had asserted a prerogative power of governing these enlisted forces by military law in time of peace. The Mutiny bills are not to be regarded as a mere license to the Crown to maintain a body of troops, leaving their Government to royal prerogative. The immediate occasion of the first bill was a mutiny stirred up by the emissaries of the dethroned JAMES II., when certain English and Scotch troops, in resistance to a supposed design of sending them to Holland, were induced to disobey and desert their officers. The mutiny was quelled by the measures taken by the Crown at the address of Parliament. But the sanction of Parliament being afterward required on account of the uncertainty existing as to the competency of the acts resorted to for the suppression of the mutiny, the House of Commons turned it into an occasion of legislating for the military body, by passing this bill against mutiny and desertion, and authorizing the Crown, in virtue of this act, to try by Courts-martial and punish these offences. These successive Mutiny acts, after repeating the clause of the Bill of Rights above cited, have usually set forth the inducement to the particular vote of troops. The first act recites, "And whereas it is judged necessary that during this time of danger, [from a threatened invasion from France.] several of the forces which are now on foot should be continued, and others raised for the safety of the Kingdom, for the common defence of the Protestant religion and for reducing of Ireland." The phraseology employed was varied somewhat, according to circumstances, until the act of 4th GEORGE III. which recited, "Whereas, it is judged necessary by, &c., that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the Kingdom for the defence of the possessions of the Crown of Great Britain and the preservation of the balance of power in Europe." This phraseology has been retained in all subsequent bills, with the exception that the last expression was omitted in the Act from 1812 to 1815. It was first introduced in the Act of 1763, which contains a stipulation that the force granted shall be reduced after arrival in England. English writers differ as they either regard the bill as establishing the power of Parliament, in superiority to the royal prerogative, over the army, or as placing an army under the control of the Crown in time of peace. The bill did, in fact, involve a doctrine of constitutional law as important as any announced in the Bill of Rights. They also justify the sanction given to military law in time of peace as necessary, after a standing army had been legalized—though, without military law, it could hardly be called an army. It would be more to the purpose to say that the necessity for military law, in time of peace, arose out of the intention to employ the troops on foreign service. It was an established principle, in the time of Sir EDWARD COKE, that "at common law, the King cannot send any subject of England against his will to serve him out of the realm;" and, as has been shown above, the soldier could not, even under his contract of enlistment, be compelled, by any common law remedies, to follow his superior officers. The accessions of WILLIAM of Orange and the House of Hanover, by bringing the nation into a closer relation with the continent, rendered a standing army a necessity which their insular position had previously enabled them to dispense with; as it has with other European fashions, not congenial to English notions of civil liberty. The immediate occasion of the first Mutiny bill was the proposed removal of troops abroad, and from that date the nation was engaged in hostilities abroad, or in Ireland up to the peace of Ryswick. MACAULAY, calling the little army of CHARLES II. "the germ of that great and renowned army which has within the present century marched triumphant into Madrid and Paris, into Canton and Candahar," expresses the Englishman's notion of this army. It exists for the benefit of foreign countries, and because England is, in the words of BYRON,

——"The fond ally,
That fights for all, but ever fights in vain."

BOWYER, in his *Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England*, p. 491, says, using the words of HALLAM, "The object of this army always was understood to be, as it is still expressed in the preamble of every Mutiny bill, for better preserving the balance of power in Europe; and it was never admitted by the House of Commons that a permanent military force was requisite to maintain the Government at home." Though, he adds, "But unless a change in this respect had been made in the ancient military system of the country, rebellions would have broken out under GEORGE I., not only in Scotland—which, perhaps, could not have been preserved—but in many other parts of the realm."

According to the theory of the British Constitution, Parliament is omnipotent. It might enact laws compelling persons to serve in the standing army at home or abroad. The power was actually exerted in Stat. 4, Anne, c. 10, a temporary act, but several times renewed, and revived in 1757 by 30 George II., c. 8, (3 Hallam's Const. Hist., 7th ed., 212, note,) which provided for raising a sufficient number of troops out of such persons as have no lawful calling or employment. The right of Parliament to require the service of every man in actual war within the realm is beyond question. From time immemorial, under the Anglo-Saxon laws, and the old "Statutes of Armour" compulsory service within the realm was exacted. The modern "ordinary," "local" and "supplemental" militia are raised by compulsory enrollment under Acts of Parliament. The yeomanry cavalry, and the more recent rifle corps, only are recruited by voluntary enlistment. English law writers have never contemplated the possibility of serious civil war or formidable invasion. They, indeed, speak of the militia as "the constitutional security which our laws have provided for the public peace and for protecting the realm against foreign or domestic violence." Yet BLACKSTONE, after saying this, remarks: "When the nation was engaged in war more veteran troops and more regular discipline were esteemed necessary than could be expected from mere militia, and, therefore, at such times more vigorous methods were put in use for the raising of armies and the due regulation and discipline of the soldiery; which are to be looked upon as temporary excrescences bred out of the disorders of the time and not any part of the permanent and perpetual laws of the kingdom." This remark is, indeed, by way of preface to his account of the enlisted army—of which he often expresses a jealous fear. But there is nothing in the law books to warrant the idea that Parliament can in no case extend the principle of compulsory service beyond the requirements of the militia laws, which in the case of rebellion and invasion, as distinguished from "ordinary circumstances," seem to have been pretty extensive, and the militia appears to be liable to be called from England into Ireland, and *vice versa*.

The question in England, in case of civil war or invasion, would not be of the power of Parliament, but of the right of the Crown, without reference to statutes. The prerogative power to govern all the armed forces by military law, in such a crisis, is unquestioned; and the power to raise armies in such a case would appear to be one of the ancient prerogatives of the Crown. The Bill of Rights declares the consent of Parliament necessary for maintaining armies in *time of peace.* The Mutiny bill refers to *time of peace.* No limit has ever been declared for the Crown's raising forces in time of war. BOWYER says, p. 484: "It seems very doubtful how far the King's prerogative extended, for two centuries or more after the Conquest, to compel his subjects to serve him, independently of tenure, in foreign war. * * But it would seem that the duty incumbent on every citizen to defend his country, as well from foreign aggression or injury as from intestine disorders, was fully recognized by the common law. The king, as the head and representative of the nation, appears to have been especially intrusted with the duty of providing for these emergencies." This writer gives instances, and quotes statutes to show that at least before the time of the Stuarts "there existed a prerogative to call for the military services of the subject in case of necessity," which, notwithstanding the frequent opposition of Parliament, was sometimes pushed to the extent of raising compulsory levies for foreign service. PRENDERGAST, on the Law of Officers of the Army, p. 3, quotes the preamble to statute 48, George III., c. 96, as from the preamble of a statute (which by mistake he cites as 48 Geo. 3, c. 96) its mention of "the ancient and undoubted prerogative of the Crown to require the military service of all its subjects in case of the invasion of the realm by a foreign enemy." While the Assizes of Arms was in force, "it was usual from time to time, especially in seasons of public danger, threatening invasion from Scotland or France, to issue commissions of array to muster and array, or set in military order, the inhabitants of every District." (Bowyer, 487.) The same power has constantly been exercised in the impressment of seamen for the Navy, which BLACKSTONE seems to admit is a common law right of the Crown, (I. Bl. C., c. 13,) and which is alluded to in several statutes as a valid custom.

The right which would be exercised is not founded on obligations like those arising, under feudal law, by the possession of land, nor regarded as one of the burdens of the property-holder, such as were recognized by the ancient Assize of Arms or Statutes of Armor, which preceded the Militia laws, and indeed by the earlier Militia laws also. It is a personal claim, founded on the general right of a Government to call on all persons, without distinction, to aid in the defence of the State. If it is no longer one of the exclusive prerogatives of the Crown, it is not because of any Charter or Bill of Rights, declaring the liberties of the subject, but because the power has passed over to Parliament.

The American Constitution, by its terms, gives power to "raise and support armies" and "to declare war," and "to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces," (Art. I, sec. 8,) while it also speaks of the President as the "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States," (Art. II, sec. 2.) But in denial of the power of Congress to enact the act of 1863, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is generally argued that these clauses must be construed in connection with a coexisting guarantee, contained in the Constitution of the United States, acting as a bill of rights against all power which might be exercised by the Government of the United States, which guarantee is that *no private person shall ever be compelled to render military service.* No attempt has been made to indicate particular clauses of the Constitution as containing this guarantee; but perhaps it would be urged that it is embraced in the Amendments to the Constitution, and particularly in the fourth, declaring that the right of the people to be secure in their *persons*, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated;" and in the fifth, that "no person shall be deprived of life, *liberty* or property without due process of law;" or that it would be said that such a guarantee is included in the spirit of every Bill of Rights as known to American public law; that it is a right alluded to in the ninth amendment, saying that "the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people;" or that it would be said that it is among those privileges and immunities of the citizen which are, by birth or inheritance, the personal right of every free-born inhabitant—a right or privilege of that class which the law-books say were brought over with them by the colonists with the English common law; which have ever since been recognized by every Government, and were affirmed and confirmed by the Revolution. That this is, in the main, the idea of those who contend against the validity of the law of Congress, may be inferred from the frequent assertion that this is a power which no Government in England would venture to claim. Such assertions have been made in the London *Times* and other English journals, which have been copied in our papers. The same idea was presented in the New-York *Herald* of the 13th ult. in the following paragraph:

"The bone of contention is the Conscription act. Gov. SEYMOUR holds that it is unconstitutional. It is, however, constitutional enough to come within the strict letter of the fundamental law; but it is one of the most odious enactments that ever was passed in any country—free or despotic—a law that could not to-day be passed in England, whence we have borrowed our laws and institutions—which could not have been passed in that country for the last 150 years. Not since the days of the Tudors and Plantagenets could such an intolerable law have been carried in Parliament. The attempt to impose similar laws upon the English people resulted in the overthrow of the Stuarts, and a series of terrible civil wars, which lasted for fifty years, resulting at last in the triumph of liberty and the overthrow of despotism. So foreign is the idea of a compulsory service in war to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the institutions which it has adopted, that there is no word in the English language which signifies conscription, this term being an importation of recent date."

It is gross stupidity to suppose that the old claims of prerogative, which were at the bottom of "the overthrow of the Stuarts and a series of terrible civil wars," have any connection with the question of power raised by the objection now taken. The Stuarts claimed to maintain an *enlisted* army in time of peace; and the whole question of power was between the throne and Parliament.

The same doctrine was urged by the Federalist opposition in 1814–15, against the plan proposed by MUNROE, Secretary of War under MADISON. DAGGETT, Senator from Connecticut, said in debate:

"This clause, (giving power to raise armies,) has no reference to the militia, any more than it has to physicians, lawyers or merchants. It authorizes Congress to raise and support armies in a manner and by means consistent with the great principles of civil liberty known to the people of this country, and adopted and deemed sacred in all free Governments. But it is utterly inconsistent with those principles to compel any man to become a soldier for life, during a war or for any fixed time. In Great Britain, a warlike nation—a nation often the theme of reproach, here, for the tyranny of the Government—no such practice is or can be resorted to. The people would revolt at it; they would shake the throne which should attempt it. It is alike odious here, and I hope it will remain so." (Annals of Thirteenth Congress, vol. 3, p. 73.)

The following extract from the London *Star* is to the point:

"For it is the very imbecility of weakness to pretend that this exemption from forced service generally enjoyed by Englishmen would extend to an emergency like that which now prevails in the United States. Our great wars have been fought out chiefly upon the sea, and our ships were manned by a method compared with which the severest conscription is merciful. We have had no necessity to employ the ballot to fill up the ranks of our militia, nor has the bounty yet failed to recruit the regiments on foreign service. But no statesman would renounce the power of resorting to the draft if the defence of the country required a larger force than could be raised without it, and no lawyer would counsel resistance to the power as unconstitutional when its exercise had been sanctioned by Parliament. The Congress of the United States passed, and the President approved, an act for raising a certain amount of military force by drafting. If such an act was beyond the competence of the Legislature, there is some truth in what we have so often heard of the fatal weakness of the Federal Constitution. But it is hardly for the men who have always reproached the Union with this weakness, and predicted its downfall for lack of a function common to all the Governments of the world, now to accuse the Federal Cabinet of creating a military despotism, and to profess that 'the leaders of the mob have a good deal to say for themselves.'"

Mexico and French Intervention, from a French Point of View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

In the present ticklish condition of relations between Washington and Paris, it will be only common prudence for Americans and the American Press to be unusually guarded in their expressions of disapprobation and ill-will; it will be particularly timely to guard against the too common, easy but unjust custom of *generalization* by which a nation, a whole people, or even every individual in it, are made responsible for the deeds of their Government or ruler. From the day when he saw his brother killed alongside of him in a street riot in Bologna to that of Strasburgh, which brought on him a capital condemnation and a reprieve by that easy King, LOUIS PHILIPPE, to the escapade of Bologne, which brought him a cold bath and the Castle of Ham, the life of the present ruler of France has been a succession of extraordinary adventures. As long as he was a private citizen he seems to have been the main sufferer of that idiosyncracy. To-day, that it has become an imperial idiosyncracy, nations are suffering by it, and France the first of all. That she is not entirely passive under the infliction, the following article from the *Revue Nationale* is proof. Nothing more biting and penetrating has ever appeared in England or America on the subject. In justice to the French, I ask a place for it in your columns.

A SWISS OBSERVER.

From the Revue Nationale.

The realization of that plan of regeneration of Mexico which a semi-official paper named lately "the most magnificent undertaking of the present reign," has made in these latter times progresses which we cannot pass in silence. Our sabres and bayonets spoken of with such an epidemic enthusiasm by Marshal FOREY, in his proclamations to the Mexicans, whom he has come to deliver from the sabres and bayonets of JUAREZ, appeared to us a somewhat antiquated review of civilization. But since we have been vouchsafed the favor to read in the *Moniteur* the thanksgivings by which the Municipality of Puebla thanks its liberators, all our doubts have vanished. If we consider that that Municipality has edited and voted its address on the yet smoking ruins of a city reduced to dust and powder by our bombshells, after a fifty days' seige, we must own to our own good selves that our means of persuasion must possess a very great force to have inspired such a document which brings so little bitterness and so much gentleness? What! Shall we not civilize with our sabres and bayonets?

The events which have followed this memorable conversion of our enemies all tend to confirm this impression. All our dispatches are unanimous to testify that our soldiers entered the City of Mexico under a shower of flowers and blessings. They add, to be sure, that there are yet three armies in the field in various directions; but, till the contrary is proved, we must believe that they are inspired only with the most conciliating intentions. It is to be hoped that the disposition of those armies has not been perverted yet by those European demagogues, the presence of whom has been signalized simultaneously in Poland and Mexico by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Marshal FOREY, with a unanimity which honors them, but may damage the perspicuity of the one or the other, unless those demagogues should have the faculty of *bilocation*, (presence in two places at the same time,) of which certain saints of the Catholic liturgy have alone had the monopoly thus far.

The various pieces in which are developed our plan of the regeneration of Mexico, with its sundry means of application seemed to us destined to produce in Europe a sensation somewhat analogous to that produced in Mexico. The vigor of our processes will undoubtedly be admired, but may appear somewhat summary. Propositions coming from a nation which proclaims a crusade, the object of which is to destroy in Poland processes and proceedings, which I shall not, God forefend, compare to our own, but which have nevertheless, a most regretable family resemblance.

Thus the idea to transform belligerents into insurgents; to treat as rebels, patriots who are under the belief that they defend their country; that idea it can be boldly affirmed, is not born within the bosom of that nation which has decreed that in presence of foreign invasion "every citizen is a soldier." This idea is completely wanting in that generosity which has always been attributed to us in our wars. That idea is Russian rather than French, and with all the Generals who treat the Poles as revolted subjects, can appeal to the better affinities, whilst we can adduce nothing but the right of brute force. Unfortunately the analogy does not stop there. They go beyond those general characters uniformly exhibited in conflicts between nations. Our measure of sequestration of all property, real estate and personal, belonging to Mexicans fighting against intervention, is not exactly confiscation. Such particularly as it is practiced by MOURAVIEFF. We have made haste to point the difference, but it is a wide step taken toward that state of things. Sequestration is not the confiscation of properties, but it is the confiscation of revenues, which are also property.

And this it is, which Commissary-General BAUDIN, grand partisan and first promoter of the measure, calls in his report "*to carry the torch of civilization to the oppressed nations.*" However accustomed Mexicans may be to the boldnesses of a figurative style, we doubt very much this one to be to their taste. We doubt equally that their ignorance in mathematics should prevent their distinguishing between the votes of 215 Notables and that universal suffrage which has been guaranteed to them so long in advance. They were promised by the same divine to be initiated to the supreme felicity of administrative warnings, upon which the question can be asked for whom this decision is most flattering, for the Mexicans who are going to be treated exactly as their conquerors have been thus far; or for the French, who'll continue to be treated like the conquered! The former must have nothing to envy to the latter. Those few measures constitute thus far the clearest of all the improvements we have brought to the Mexicans, and they have on the rest of our programme that decided advantage that these populations, more lucky perhaps than they wished, have entered at once into the enjoyment of that benefit, whilst the other promised ones will for a long time yet exist only in past.

Now, as says the *Times*, who declares himself not to be jealous of our successes, and we believe him readily, what are we going to do with our magnificent conquest? (for, between us we may well call it so.) Shall we turn it into a new colony? The prosperity of Algeria is not very encouraging in that line! Shall we raise again the empire of the Latin race—of that race which we shall discover one day never to have existed? The United States will help us along; they will if need be send us a little army with that object. Or shall we content ourselves, modest ambition! to put on the throne that Archduke MAXIMILIAN, who seems to be in such little hurry to take possession of such a beautiful kingdom! Let us choose between those various and easy and reassuring alternatives.

No! once more, England will not be jealous of us! If we are allowed to have an advice on this question, we are afraid of dreaming for our country such brilliant triumphs. Now, "that honor is satisfied," as we say after some lucky escape, we wish purely and simply that our troops may evacuate Mexico. We wish it for that country and for ourselves. We have repeatedly and clearly expressed our objections to that war, touching the point of right, as well as that of *interest.* Events have more than justified our previsions. To-day, the events of an immense bearing, which have just taken place on the Mississippi, and those which are preparing in Europe, cause us to wish more than ever to see that war taken an end.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEES.

Visit to Admiral Farragut.

The Committee appointed on the 5th inst., by the Common Council of Baltimore, visited Admiral FARRAGUT yesterday morning, at the Astor House, in compliance with resolutions passed by the Baltimore municipal body, and invited the distinguished officer to visit that city. A richly engrossed copy of the resolutions was presented to the Admiral by Mr. F. S. SEABERS, Chairman of the Committee of the First Branch, who accompanied it with some well-timed compliments, and formally urged, on behalf of his fellow-citizens an acceptance of their invitation. Admiral FARRAGUT signified that it would delight him to comply, should the exigencies of the service not demand his presence elsewhere. He was compelled to forego the pleasure of accompanying the deputation on board the Russian fleet, owing to an engagement of the service, which required him to visit a Government vessel just going to sea.

The Dinner to Gen. Graham.

At the complimentary dinner given to Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, on Wednesday evening, at DELMONICO's, the following were the letters received from Gens. DIX, SICKLES and MEAGHER, and Mr. FORREST:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 7, 1863.

A. D. Munson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I greatly regret that urgent official engagements, which I cannot properly postpone, will deprive me of the pleasure of attending the dinner to be given this evening to Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, and of uniting with his friends in bearing testimony to his gallantry and devotion to the cause of his country. The times demand the purest patriotism and the most exalted self-sacrifice, and it is such examples as his that give us the sure hope of bringing the war to a result honorable to ourselves, and of placing the Government on a firm and indestructible basis. I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I regret my inability to accept your kind invitation to attend the dinner to be given to Gen. GRAHAM to-morrow evening.

That distinguished officer has nobly earned his high position in the army, and richly deserves the honors awarded to him in our city. Immediately after the fall of Sumter he joined me in raising the First regiment of the Excelsior brigade; entering the service as a field-officer, he has won successive promotions from grade to grade up to his present rank by zeal, enterprise and gallantry.

Fortunately, gifted with that rare influence over men, which makes their resistance unyielding, and their assaults irresistible, he has so borne himself in most of the great combats in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged as to gain the affections of his soldiers, and to command the respect of a brave enemy.

The fortune of war threw Gen. GRAHAM into the hands of the enemy, a wounded prisoner, at Gettysburgh; the fortitude with which he endured the hardships of a long and painful confinement, and the vigilance and tact which enabled him, although a prisoner, to possess himself of the most valuable and opportune information as to the movements and plans of the enemy, have furnished fresh proofs of his devotion to the cause in which his sword is drawn, and elevated yet higher a reputation already signalized by brilliant conduct in the field.

I am sorry, indeed, that the condition of my own health makes it impossible for me to join you, as I would be heartily glad to do, in a bumper to the prosperity and good fortunes of Gen. GRAHAM, of whom, in conclusion, permit me to add, that I hardly know whether I most admire him as a soldier, or love him as the faithful friend of many years.

Very respectfully, D. SICKLES, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

To MOSES H. GRINNELL, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, ELIAS L. BEACH, Esqs., and others, Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret sincerely it will not be in my power to attend the dinner to be given to Gen. GRAHAM, Wednesday evening next, Oct. 7, to which I have been honored by an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements.

Apart from the gratification it would afford me to meet a gallant young soldier, with whom my relations in social life have been of the friendliest character, the occasion could not fail to interest and delight me greatly for reasons of some public consequence.

The reception by their friends of such true-hearted and high-minded gentlemen, as Gen. GRAHAM, whom the tear and wear of military service, as well as illustrious wounds, compel for a time to leave the field, enables many upright and steadfast citizens to renew the pledge of their devotion to the Government which represents the nation, and is responsible for its honor and integrity.

Thus do these festive gatherings acquire significance, and contribute fresh vigor to the national cause. The offerings of friendship—thus swelling the contributions made to that cause by generous and heroic hearts in stormier scenes—become still more precious, and the friends to whom they are tendered, most esteem them all the more ardently and proudly.

Now, perhaps, with deeper conscientiousness than ever before, since the national authority was called in question, should loyal citizens reiterate their fidelity to the national Government, and their determination to sustain it, unequivocally and unflinchingly, to the utmost and to the last, against all enemies and through every danger.

Loyalty to the national Government should become the religion of the entire people. No feeling ought to have a deeper root in the popular heart. No feeling can so thoroughly ennoble the popular mind and instigate it to what is good and great in a supreme degree.

The loyalty which sets the interests and ambition of a political party above the interests and aspirations, the life and glory of the nation, is a rank crime and a rank disease. It dwarfs and darkens the grandest intellects, breeds foul conspiracies, runs into the meanest selfishness, and whilst it endangers the nobler institutions, through which the national name makes the circuit of the world and summons to its celebration the echoes of ages lying far off in the future, it is apt to exalt the falsest demagogue above the truest soldier, and for brave service and generous wounds has no reward.

The events of the day ought surely to inspire in every heart, that has a throb of earnest concern and pride for the Republic of the United States, a deep disdain for every political movement, creed or counsels, which fails to regard the National honor, the National authority, the National supremacy, at home and abroad, as objects of incomparable value and supreme consideration.

The rights, the happiness, the fame of the individual are nothing in comparison to the rights, the happiness, the renown and majesty of the nation. The former may have to be sacrificed to maintain or achieve the latter. The true citizen will never grudge the sacrifice. Even in our day, in a neighboring Republic, a beloved and venerable soldier has chosen banishment to home, when his presence in the land of his birth and glory was made the pretext for faction and revolution. The poorest citizen will feel proud should the nation he hails from be great. The wealthiest and sturdiest citizen will not feel secure in his personal liberty, no matter what its guarantees or intrenchments may be, should the chief magistracy of his nation be questioned and imperiled and the national flag be subject to dishonor.

Recognizing heartily the patriotism as well as the bravery of your accomplished young guest and that of the brigade in which he brilliantly served up to the time of receiving his present command, I beg to propose—

"*The Army of the United States*—the only party which comprehends the nation, and at the present day should be supported by the nation."

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, very faithfully your friend. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To Elias J. Beach, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1863.

SIR: I regret my professional engagement to-night will prevent me from attending the dinner to Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, whose brave deeds have inseparably associated him with his country's glory.

Truly yours, EDWIN FORREST.

ELIAS J. BEACH, Esq., Secretary, &c., &c.

County Substitute and Relief Committee.

The Committee were in session yesterday at their new quarters, No. 295 Broadway, where they have a fine large room, with plenty of light. They sent out thirty-nine substitutes yesterday, of whom five were rejected by the examining physicians.

The case of JOHN GRAFF, the militiaman, heretofore fully noticed in the TIMES, was examined.

Capt. F. S. HAWES was first sworn. He testified that GRAFF served his time out in the company, having been transferred from the Seventh regiment to Company E, Fourth regiment, in 1855, and received his discharge-certificate about May last; that he had not since been elected a member of the company, but witness considered GRAFF a member of the company by reason of his former membership, and because he signed the company roll anew about the 20th of last August; that GRAFF reported to witness for active duty last June, and witness permitted him to go with the company to Pennsylvania as a substitute for WM. D. PENNYFEATHER, and for which GRAFF received $25; witness did not know whether GRAFF reëntered the company for the purpose of getting clear of the draft, but at the time he rejoined the company there was an impression among militiamen that those of them who should respond to the call for service in Pennsylvania and Maryland would be exempt from the draft.

SAMUEL JACKSON, the member of Company E, who made the complaint of fraud against GRAFF, testified that GRAFF had not been elected a member of the Company since he received his discharge certificate; that he went to Pennsylvania as a substitute; that GRAFF was not on duty at the arsenal with the Company, after their return home, until they had been on duty about two weeks; GRAFF then appeared on duty; this was about the 14th of August.

JAMES ENNIS, another member of the Company, testified that he had possession of the Company roll up to June 19, when he gave it up to Capt. HAWES, upon his demand; that GRAFF never was elected a member of the Company a second time; witness understood that GRAFF was called to duty by the Captain on the 19th of August, and that some days after this GRAFF signed the roll; witness knew that GRAFF went to Pennsylvania as a substitute for Mr. PENNYFEATHER, having himself paid GRAFF the $25 which PENNYFEATHER had agreed to give him for going as his substitute.

GRAFF was then sworn, and his testimony was in corroboration of what the witnesses had testified, with the additional facts that he signed the roll the second time between the 19th and 25th of August, and dated the time of signing as June 19, 1863, making this entry by permission of Capt. HAWES; did not consider himself a regular member of the company when he went with them to the war last June, nor until he signed the roll in August; was told by Capt. HAWES that it was not necessary that he should be elected by ballot to be readmitted to membership in the company, and that his signing the roll would be sufficient for the purpose; was drafted on the 28th of August, but did not positively know the fact till the 31st; was quite certain that he was not drafted before he re-signed the roll, but was not positive about the time when the re-signment was made.

GRAFF also stated, but the fact was not entered in his testimony, that he expected to be paid by the county for his services during the riot, after his return to the City from Pennsylvania. This fact, with GRAFF's name and other information for his identity, was furnished the Comptroller, who will estop his claim for pay.

Mr. BLUNT told GRAFF that he regarded him as having perjured himself before the Committee, having sworn in his application to them that he was an active member of the militia, whereas he was only an honorary member doing active duty—a class of militiamen for whose relief from the draft the Supervisor's ordinance does not provide. The whole case, however, would have to be submitted to the Committee, who would decide whether they will prosecute him for fraud or perjury, or both of these crimes.

There was a good deal of cross fire between the parties. HAWES said JACKSON and ENNIS were deserters, and would be tried for desertion, and that GRAFF had faithfully performed duty as an orderly Sergeant.

JACKSON and ENNIS said that HAWES had abused the powers of his position and would be court-martialed therefor. It was evident that much spiteful feeling existed between the parties.

To Mr. BLUNT's request for a cancellation of GRAFF's substitution and of his exemption certificate, and the transfer of his substitute to the credit of another conscript, Provost-Marshal JENKINS sent back answer that the substitute was beyond his jurisdiction, which fact, he regretted, prevented his helping to mete out justice in the matter.

The case of Col. HALL's men has not been taken up anew for consideration, but it is expected the subject will be finally settled early next week.

Something New in America.

A GENUINE GERMAN WINE HARVEST—FESTIVITIES AT EGG HARBOR CITY.

One of the most curious and novel rural festivals ever witnessed in America, closed last Saturday at Egg Harbor City, N. J. It is a genuine German October Festival—an old-fashioned *Weihlese*, or Wine Harvest, so called—as practiced in Vaterland, and, in various forms, in all the wine-growing countries of the world since the palmy days of ancient Judea. In the earliest times in the far East, and now throughout the vine-producing districts of Germany the gathering of the grapes and their consignment to the wine press, ever was among the most striking and popular of the rustic festivals. The joyous season of the ripeness and fulness of the year teems with incentives to hearty jollity, and the whole-souled Teutonic race have always made it a period of unbounded wassail. The russet hues of the landscape; the hazy atmosphere; the smell of the fallen leaves; the lingering, half-languid warmth tempered still by bracing breezes; the clustering fruit upon the laden trees and vines, and all the evidence of the fulfilment of the season's labor and its rich reward, endow Autumn with indescribable charms as peculiar to it as to Spring its fresh verdue and bloom, and to Summer its golden glow of garden and field. The brilliant, pleasant outside life, indeed, is ceasing, but the prospect of the cosy ingle-side at home, the solid good cheer and the purply, brimming wine-cup by the ruddy hearth are thoughts agreeable alike to youth or age, and all join in for wholesale pleasure. It is just such a grand frolic as this that the Germans are celebrating at Egg Harbor for the benefit of their great model farm belonging to the Central Association of Husbandry in North America, as the head Society is called. The festival is held in the City Park of the above-named place, and being combined with the regular Fair of Atlantic County, is a most interesting event, especially as it is the very first of the kind ever celebrated on this Continent.

Germans who have long lived in the United States, and become thoroughly imbued with our American ways, may here go right back, as it were, to the old land of their birth, and live in her social midst again; and Americans who have never been abroad, but have read with romantic interest of these quaint merry-makings, may be at once transported into the region of their dreams.

The Association has its branches all over the United States, and the Committee of Invitation consists of Germans in very many of our largest cities. The excursion to Egg Harbor, which forms one feature of the *fête*, commenced by the departure of the Washington City delegation at 6 P.M. on Wednesday, from the Hotel Lutz, corner of Tenth and C streets, in that city. From here a large company set out on Thursday morning, with delegations from Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. The heavy rains and inclement weather of Thursday greatly marred the sport, but yesterday it was in full career. There were horse-racing, shooting at targets, speeches, theatrical entertainments, vocal and instrumental concerts, balls, games of various kinds, and in fine, all the thousand and one methods of jollification generally adopted by the Germans upon such grand occasions. The neighborhood of Egg Harbor is of German settlement almost exclusively, and the scene was Germany, pure and simple, revived on Yankee soil.

The display of products was excellent, and those who have not seen it can form no idea of the uproarious yet harmless fun on all sides. Sturdy lads and buxom lasses were there in hundreds, and this being the third and the closing day, will cap the climax of their rural mirth. Similar festivals are now in progress in some places in the West, but none to compare to this one at Egg Harbor.

Queens County Politics.

The Union County Convention of Queens county was held at Hampstead on Thursday last, and Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, War Democrat, was chosen President.

The following named gentlemen were nominated to fill the different county offices:

For County Treasurer—THOMAS H. CLOWES.
Superintendent of the Poor—OLIVER TITUS.
Coroners—Dr. STRAW and HUGH B. UNDERVENTER.
Justice of the Sessions—JOHN J. BURROUGHS.

The First and Second Assembly District Conventions were held after the adjournment of the County Convention. In the First district, ISAAC COX, Esq., of Westbury, was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly; and in the Second district, Hon. RUSSELL SMITH, of Newtown (War Democrat), was unanimously nominated. Mr. SMITH formerly represented one of the City districts in the Legislature with marked ability.

First Senatorial District Convention.—The Union Convention for the First Senatorial district was held yesterday in Jamaica, Queens county. By a mistake in not calling their Convention in time, Richmond county was not represented. Queens county presented the name of JOHN D. TOWNSEND, of Newtown, and Suffolk county that of WM. NICHOL, of Huntington. As Suffolk was really entitled to the nomination and their candidate was in all respects unobjectionable, Mr. TOWNSEND withdrew his name, and the nomination of Mr. NICHOL was unanimously made.

The Banquet to the Russian Officers.

The grand banquet to be given by the City Government to the officers of the Russian fleet, will take place the latter end of next week, or the week after. The action taken by the Common Council on Thursday, and approved by the Mayor on Friday, disposes of all financial obstacles in the way of the proposed banquet, and the Committee will now perfect the arrangements as speedily as possible. It is not yet decided where to hold the banquet, but it will probably come off at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel or at the Astor House. The President of the United States and Cabinet officers will be invited, as well as the Governor of this State. It is also in contemplation to invite the officers of the English and French vessels now in our harbor.

Commissioner Gen. James Bowen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing the name of Gen. J. BOWEN announced in the papers the other day, and knowing that the Patrolmen of the City would be glad to see him, I wish you would suggest that an opportunity be given us to welcome back our respected friend and esteemed Commissioner. If two hours in two consecutive days were appropriated by him to see us, it would enable the off platoons in the force to gratify their wish, and give him an opportunity of knowing how he was appreciated by the Patrolmen.

A PATROLMAN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBERIES ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A series of robberies have been committed on the Hudson River Railroad within the past few days, of the most daring nature. One of the victims is a Mr. LANDON, who resides in Mendon, Monroe County, this State. He testifies that on Wednesday night last, he left this City on an Express train of the Hudson River Railroad, bound for Montreal. Mr. LANDON was sitting in the rear part of the last car. While the train was approaching Yonkers, two ruffians entered the car, dragged LANDON therefrom and threw him into Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The injuries he received, together with the cold bath, rendered him insensible for a time. When he recovered he found that his pocket-book, containing over $800 in money, besides valuable papers, was missing. No clue has yet been obtained as to the persons who committed the theft. Mr. S. B. CRANSON, of No. 64 Beaver-street, was beaten and afterward robbed of $1,000, while passing over this road a few nights since. We have also heard of two other men who recently had their pockets picked of large sums of money while riding in these cars. The Detective Police have been notified, and two of the shrewdest in the City have been detailed to work up the case, and, if possible, to secure the members of the gang of thieves and pickpockets, who, of late, have so much infested the cars on the Hudson River Road.

TWO CASES OF CHILD DESERTION.—At a late hour on Friday evening, a male child, several weeks old, was left on the front stoop of Mr. GEORGE L. KERR's residence, No. 24 East Thirty-sixth street, by some person unknown. A note, of which the following is a copy, was pinned to the child's dress: "To the Right Rev. Dr. HUGHES:" This child is an orphan, his father being killed in the battle of Fredericksburgh. He fought in every battle up to the time of his death. I am destitute of a house; no one is willing to take me in without means; for God's sake, give the child to some Catholic Priest to keep, for I am killing myself by wandering from place to place. The child is not well; it has a cough. I ask this in God's name. It has been baptised in St. John's Church in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Father DUNN." The infant was taken to the Central Office, and thence to the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-street.... A male infant, about a week old, was found at an early hour yesterday morning on the front stoop of No. 157 East Twelfth-street, the residence of Mr. N. W. DALLAS. It was conveyed to No. 1 Bond-street.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Yesterday and last evening a gang of counterfeiters traveled through this City and Brooklyn and passed off large numbers of spurious $5 bills on the Oswegatchie Bank of Ogdensburgh, this State. The counterfeits are excellent imitations of the genuine, and several good judges of money have been deceived by them. The Police telegraph was put into operation, and by this means all the Patrolmen throughout the Metropolitan District were requested to notify the merchants and shopkeepers on their respective beats of the fraud. A man who gave his name as JAMES P. O'LAUGHLIN, was arrested by Officer LYNCH, of the Second Precinct, on the complaint of JAMES FERGUSON, of No. 118 South-street, who alleges that the accused passed one of these counterfeits on him in payment for some drinks. He was taken before Justice DOWLING and committed to the Tombs. HENRY L. RAMSDELL and HENRY KOENG were arrested and committed for a like offence. These counterfeits are so well calculated to deceive that all should be on their guard.

A REMARKABLE SWINDLING OPERATION—ARREST OF TWO OF THE OFFENDERS.—A few weeks since J. H. M. RISENBERGER and J. K. CARRCROS were arrested on a warrant issued by Justice KELLY, charged with having swindled Mr. JOSEPH R. BASSETT, of No. 98 Pearl-street, Boston, out of boots and shoes to the amount of $2,200. The goods, it seems, were obtained in Boston by means of false pretences. They were sent on to this City and shipped to Havana in the steamer *Eagle*. For reasons best known to the interested parties this case has been kept quiet for over a week, but yesterday some of the most important facts connected with the operation were disclosed. Justice KELLY has exerted himself to ferret out the facts and to bring the guilty persons to justice. RISENBERGER and his codefendant are merchants doing business in Cedar-street. They were held to bail in the sum of $3,000 each, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENT AND EXPLOSION AT THE NEW-YORK THEATRE.—A powerful explosion took place at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, at the New-York Theatre, corner of Broome and Broadway, which resulted from a defect in a bag used for holding gas, and which was in the basement of the building. This bag was used to produce a portion of the illuminating effects in the working of the ghost, and was partially filled at the time. The explosion made a very loud noise, shook the building and broke the glass. The audience rushed out wildly, but returned shortly afterward, when the performance was resumed. The Russian visitors were there at the time, but remained quiet in their seats. The damage amounted to $250. WM. CLARK and a man named FLYNN were somewhat injured, and were taken to their residences.

ELECTION IN THE SIXTH REGIMENT, GOVERNOR'S GUARD.—On Friday evening, a meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment, one of the oldest organizations in the State attached to the militia, was held at their headquarters, Centre Market, when E. B. KINNEY, who for two years has occupied the position of Adjutant, was duly elected Major by a large majority. This regiment has served three terms in the war, under various calls of the President for State militia.

ANOTHER PRIZE STEAMER CONDEMNED.—The prize steamer *Kate*, captured on the 1st of August last, off New Inlet, N. C., was on yesterday condemned in the United States District Court by Judge BETTS. It appears that before capture the *Kate* had been chased by the blockading squadron, and driven ashore in an attempt to violate the blockade of Wilmington, where she was stripped of her lading, rigging and machinery by the enemy. The *Kate* was an English steamer.

SEIZURE BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officer CORNELL, of the Harbor Police, yesterday morning seized 9 bags of linseed, weighing about 2,000 pounds, at the junk shop of —— WELSH, No. 97 Market-slip. It is supposed to have been stolen from some vessel lying in the stream, the bags are marked thus: M.—G. S. They were taken to the Property-clerk's office for identification.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—A stand of colors will be presented to the Second Louisiana colored regiment, this evening, at the Church of the Puritans, Rev. T. W. CONWAY, Chaplain of the regiment, will receive them; E. KETCHUM, Esq., making the presentation address. This is the regiment which suffered so fearfully at the assault at Port Hudson.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown boy, about 8 years of age, was washed ashore on Governor's Island on Friday evening. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body. The deceased was dressed in gray clothes, and had on his feet a pair of long calf boots. The body was taken to the dead house of the New-York Hospital for identification.

A FATAL SHOT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on Friday on the body of PETER YOUNG, aged 18 years, who was accidentally shot by a pistol in the hands of JACOB KERTS, on the evening of the 29th ult. YOUNG died yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of death from the accidental discharge of a pistol.

REV. DR. BETHUNE'S WILL.—The will of Rev. Dr. BETHUNE has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court. He bequeaths to the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church all his books on theology and classical learning, all his Dutch books and books on Dutch history to Rev. Dr. VAN NEST.

N. Y. Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM will speak at the opening Sunday evening service of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, in Rev. Dr. RICE's Church, Fifth-avenue, corner Nineteenth-street, this evening.

UNION CONVENTION, JAMAICA.—The Union Convention of Jamaica, on Saturday, nominated WM. NICOLL, of Huntington, as State Senator for the First Senatorial District, unanimously and by acclamation.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Inman mail steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. HALCROW, left yesterday for Liverpool, with 30 cabin passengers, and others in the steerage. She took out $1,257,473 in specie.

FOR BREMEN.—The Bremen mail steamer *America*, Capt. WESSELS, left yesterday for Bremen, *via* Southampton, with 93 passengers in the cabin, 45 in the steerage, and $921,758 in specie.

IN DISTRESS.—The Canadian steamer *Bowmansville*, from Quebec for Havana, *via* Pictou, N. S., put into this port yesterday morning in a leaky condition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.—The Kings County Republican Conventions were held on Friday evening to nominate candidates for the Assembly. The First District Convention met and adjourned until the 19th inst., without making a nomination. The Second District Convention met at the corner of Union and Court streets, and also adjourned without making a nomination. The Third District Convention met at No. 9 Court-street, and after one formal ballot, on which H. B. BRADSHAW received five votes, and ALEX. CAMPBELL the same number, the Convention adjourned till next Wednesday evening. In the Seventh District, JACOB WORTH was nominated.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—A meeting of the members of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, now in the city, was held at the armory on Thursday evening, for the purpose of organizing an association—the object being to provide suitable escorts for bodies of officers and members sent home for interment, and also to form a society for their mutual protection. Maj. CHAS. F. BALDWIN presided, but in consequence of the slim attendance the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening of next week.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Saturday, Oct. 10—Nos. 28, 4, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Cumberland is encouraging. On the 6th inst., Gen. MITCHELL overtook the rebel cavalry below Shelbyville and routed them; 100 were left dead on the field, besides a large number of wounded. The sacking of Shelbyville by the rebels was as disastrous to friends as to foes; it was a wanton act, and as disgraceful as that of Lawrence. BRAGG'S bombardment of Chattanooga was a farce. No injury at all was done to persons or property.

The ball is reported fairly in motion in the Department of the Gulf, and the probabilities are that Gen. BANKS will soon take the field. Preliminary scouting has been done from Brashear City, and no enemy met, they having retreated rapidly at every advance of the Federal troops. The latest news is that Gen. FRANKLIN and his forces are in possession of Bisland, unthreatened Twelve of a roving band of depredators have been captured at Baton Rouge, among them, HUNTER, the famous "Nine Mile Boo," who has terrorized friend and foe, in that section, by murder and robbery. Our navy in the Gulf is very active, in the way of captures of blockade runners. One prize is the British steamer *Sir Tom Peel*, built for the Portuguese trade, at a cost of £70,000. She had on board 960 bales of cotton, worth about $260,000. Some singular facts in regard to English sympathy with the rebellion, it is thought, will be brought to light by her capture.

QUANTRELL has resumed his monstrous behavior in Kansas. The attack upon the Staff and bodyguard of Gen. Blunt near Fort Scott, was made by his band of miscreants, and in this matter they fully sustained the infamous reputation which was lately achieved by them at Lawrence. Assuming the uniform of Union soldiers, three hundred of these scoundrels surprised Gen. BLUNT'S small party and captured seventy-eight of the one hundred men composing it. These prisoners were afterwards brutally murdered, all of them having been found with bullet-holes through the head. Gen. BLUNT himself escaped, and meeting reinforcements below Fort Scott, took command of them and went in pursuit of QUANTRELL.

A dispatch from Cairo, of the 9th inst., represents that Gen. LEE, of JOHNSTON'S Staff, is concentrating rebel forces near Columbus, Miss. Extensive iron-works are there, and instant protection of the place is deemed necessary by the rebels.

The rebels in Central Missouri, under COFFEE and SHELBY, are reported by a St. Louis dispatch to have interrupted telegraphic communication about thirty miles west of Jefferson City, on Friday last, having struck the Pacific Railroad at that point. Yesterday morning they had come eastward to within five miles of Tipton. It was not known whether any damage had been done to the Railroad. At Sedalia, active preparations were in progress for the defence of that post.

A proclamation has been issued by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, strongly protesting against the seizure of personal property for public purposes. He urges resistance to such arbitrary impressments of property as have been made.

A sharp fight took place near Franklin, Ky., on Thursday, the 9th inst., between a cavalry brigade, under Gen. CROOK, and a portion of WHARTON'S rebel cavalry. The latter were badly beaten; 125 killed and wounded. 300 taken prisoners and four pieces of cannon captured.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Sept. 30, *viâ* Queenstown Oct. 1, passed Cape Race on Friday morning. The news is two days later. From the brief summary telegraphed we learn that a report was current to the effect that the mission of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to France was to settle upon terms with the Emperor for the recognition of the South on an emancipation basis. The London *Times* publishes an absurd rumor, probably based upon the representations of Ex-Senator GWIN, formerly of California, but recently of Richmond, Va., that the Golden State was desirous of seceding and joining the Mexican Empire. The delegation from Mexico were to have had an interview with MAXIMILIAN on the 3d. for the purpose of tendering him the crown. The proposition is said to have been made to the other Western Powers by England to ignore Russia's title to Poland. The latest commercial advices *viâ* Queenstown report the Liverpool Cotton market firmer, but prices unchanged. Provisions were also firm, but Breadstuffs remained quiet. Consols closed at 93⅜ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, and completed the appointment of Inspectors of Registry, except for the Fifth Ward, for which the nominations were not complete. For the purpose of making the appointments for this Ward the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

The Navy Department is reported to have in its possession an original contract between the Confederate Government and private parties, for the delivery of stores at St. George's, Bermuda, thus making an English port the depot for the rebels. The contract is dated Sept. 28.

Parson BROWNLOW left Covington on Wednesday morning last, with a car-load of printing materials, bound to Knoxville, Tenn. The Parson says he will be able to celebrate the anniversary of the destruction of his printing office, and the tearing down of the American flag from his residence in Knoxville, (Oct. 25,) by issuing the first number of his *Rebel Ventilator*.

A little son of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, nine years of age, died at Memphis on the 3d inst.

A letter from Bridgton, Ala., dated Oct. 1, announces the arrival of the Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment at that point. As this regiment was in the advance of the force which left Washington some time ago to reinforce ROSECRANS, it may safely be inferred that the main detachment under Gen. HOOKER reached its destination several days ago.

It is reported that the absence of Gen. ROSECRANS from the battle-field of Chickamauga is attributable to the fact that he was, either previous to or during the fight, seized with a fit of epilepsy. This will partially account for the defeat of the centre and one wing of the Federal army.

Captain EDWARD F. YOUNG, of the fourth regiment heavy artillery, N. Y. S. V., has been promoted by Gov. SEYMOUR to the position of Major of that regiment, for meritorious conduct

Orders have been issued for the draft to commence in Minnesota, Wisconsin and New-Jersey on Oct. 25. That date falls on Sunday, but probably the War Department acts on the proverb that "the better the day the better the deed."

The Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Minnesota regiments are *en route* from St. Paul to St. Louis.

A letter published in a Copperhead paper in Philadelphia, dated at Chattanooga, Sept. 26, states that the army was then on quarter rations, and that that was the first day for a week the men had not been ready for battle.

The rebel crew of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, now at Philadelphia, were on Friday transferred to the receiving-ship. The engineer and firemen were left on board the *Atlanta*, to work at the pumps to keep her from sinking.

Breadstuffs were quite active on Saturday at decidedly higher prices, especially for the principal kinds of grain, which were freely purchased on speculation, chiefly on Western account. Provisions were generally in lively demand; Pork and Lard were dearer. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was in good request at advanced rates. Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Wool and Tobacco were selling freely. A fair inquiry existed for Fruit, Herring, Laths, Lime, Oils and Seeds. Freights were inactive. There were 627 vessels of all classes in port.

The Riot Trials—Crime and Justice in New-York.

The charge of Judge BARNARD to the Grand Jury, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday, will gratify and relieve everybody who feared that the good work begun by Recorder HOFFMAN would not be continued in his absence. The rioters are evidently as sure of justice at the hands of one as those of the other, and justice is all that those who most abhor them could desire for them. Judge BARNARD'S emphatic condemnation of the atrocities of last July is all the more valuable from the fact that he cannot be accused of sympathy with the Administration or its policy. It relieves the decenter portion of the community from the doubt—and it was a very horrible one—which many of us had begun to feel, whether political partisanship was not getting a little too tigerish for endurance. Every respectable citizen who recalls the sensations with which he read or heard of the expressions of sympathy uttered in the *World* and *Herald*, of the 14th of July, for the bands of cutthroats who had been following their devilish trade on the previous day, will readily understand that if these two journals had expressed the feelings of any considerable portion even of the Democratic party, there would have been in six months a general and overwhelming demand for protection by a strong hand, whatever sacrifices of public franchises or public liberties such protection might exact. The main end of government is, after all, the protection of life and property, and there are no men of any race who would not hold liberty in detestation, if its possession made this object unattainable. The ruin of every free Government that has ever been ruined, has been due in the main to the anxiety of the mass of the citizens about the safety of their throats and purses.

And the charge will serve another end, almost as useful, in convincing the ruffians of all kinds who establish their dens in New-York, that they have no more chance of impunity here than anywhere else. The fame of the "Municipal" Police and Judge RUSSELL'S Court had spread too far and too wide, for the reforms which have since taken place to efface the impression which these two institutions had made upon the minds of thieves and assassins, both at home and abroad. They had got to look upon this as [a city of refuge, in which their sins would never find them out, and in which, if the worst came to the worst, the criminal could count upon the sympathy, and it might be, on the gratitude of the Judge. The riots have rendered some service in dispelling this delusion; for, in spite of "Judge" MCCUNN'S maudlin expressions of devotion to what he calls the "mechanical classes," there is no doubt that what has occurred will effectually dispel it. There was a point, we all believed, where the reign of the mob had to stop, and we reached it. Politicians will stand a great deal from what was termed "the people," but when it takes to murder and pillage, the play begins to be a little too rough. Most of them are, after all, Americans, have wives and families, some property, if it be only a watch and a pair of boots, and some belief, let it be ever so vague, in the Christian religion.

But if there be anything in Judge BARNARD'S charge more deserving of commendation than another, it is the *coup de grace* which he administers to the notion that anybody is at liberty to refuse obedience to a law which everybody deems unconstitutional. This pestilent heresy was invented by FERNANDO WOOD, in 1857, to prolong his possession of the police force, and as might naturally have been expected, it was eagerly laid hold of by the Copperheads, as soon as they had sufficiently recovered from the effects of the fall of Fort Sumter, to begin to devise mischief once more. There is hardly an Act of Congress since that period which one or other of them has not pronounced null. They have relieved the nation from its allegiance and given the army permission to disband a dozen times over. But the bad seed happily did not fall on fruitful soil till the agitators had prepared the hotbed of foreign ignorance, which they found in this City. It then at once bore its legitimate fruits in wholesale murder and robbery; but, dreadful as that fruit has been, it has at least not proved unmixed evil. It has served to make the public aware that the mischief which demagogues do is not always simply moral mischief, and it has served to call forth from the Bench an emphatic and indignant repudiation of the constitutional doctrines with which the "blatherskite" school of politicians have been practicing during late years.

THE NATIONAL FORCE AND THE MODE OF RAISING IT.—We publish in the TIMES of this morning a very able and erudite article, from the pen of an eminent lawyer of this City—which article has been too long crowded out of our columns by the pressure of domestic and foreign news. It is entitled, "The National Force," and discusses the power of a nation to raise armies, the mode of obtaining troops adopted in various European countries, but particularly in England, together with other collateral questions, in their historical and legal aspects. It disperses much of the fog which has been thrown around the draft, and disposes of many objections to it, so far as those objections are founded on English authorities and precedents. It is astonishing how many errors have been spread abroad on this subject by speakers and newspapers, and how many misconceptions concerning it pervade the public mind. It is all-important, in a practical point of view, that these errors and misconceptions be removed; and this can only be done by bringing before the people such searching investigations as that referred to.

Capt. Coles and Our Iron-Clads.

There are two styles of perpetual "Britishers" whom we have always admired, and always shall admire. The first is he who is always writing letters to the *Times;* the second, he who has always invented American inventions before they were thought of on this side of the water. We hardly thought we should live to see the two in one—a British-Siamese twin—but we are obliged to admit that such a consummation has occurred in the person of Capt. COWPER P. COLES, R. N.

Whether this personage be a mythical creation, representing a certain class of Englishmen, or not, it is hard to say. If not, his portrait should instantly be taken, and enshrined in British hearts and homes, with the honors of saintship. Capt. COLES' latest effort is to fall into a severe fit of admiration over American iron-clads, in a letter to the *Times*, filled—as every letter and everything else in that sheet is, when touching upon American affairs—with blunders, in which his admiration is aroused, not by American successes or genius, but by the fact (Capt. COLES' fact) that the said Americans are copyists after the emanations of the Captain's brain, he being the original inventor of the moveable turret. The Captain says:

"Then does not this action prove (referring to that between the *Weehawken* and the *Atlanta*) in a manner beyond all controversy or doubt, that a vessel that can carry these heavy guns must be irresistible against ships of the present broadside construction, that are reduced comparatively to as helpless a state when matched against turret-ships, as wooden ships would be against ordinary broadside-port iron-clads?".

The Captain never spoke a truer word in his life; and we will take up the matter, and say further, that at this moment neither the English or French have a vessel in their navy that can stand one hour before that same *Weehawken*, or a properly fitted vessel of her class, and they know it! The difference in our building has simply been this: they have built for offensive purposes, we for defensive. We make no pretense that so far our monitors can cross the seas, or beard the British lion in his den, or the Gallic cock, upon his roost; but should that beast or that bird, or any other of which we have present knowledge, come to us—there might be trouble. The Captain asks:

"If the *Weehawken*, with one turret and two fifteen-inch guns, throwing shot of four hundred and forty pounds weight, took the *Atlanta* in fifteen minutes, how long will it take the *Roanoke*, with three turrets and six guns of the same calibre, to capture or destroy any broadside-port iron-clad that we have, armed with smooth-bore 68-pounders or breech-loading rifled 100-pounders (of professedly inferior power,) being at present the heaviest guns which we have for service in the navy?"

A question which we will leave to answer itself, and go on to inform the Captain, in as few words as possible, why all these things have come to pass, and why they will continue to be so. In the first place we have practice, for British theory. Again, our principles are different, and though, strange to say, some Englishman has always invented the principle by which we have gained all our successes in this war, and absolutely revolutionized warfare upon the water, and very near it upon the land, yet England herself is so wedded to some other scheme, got up by some other native, that she utterly refuses to follow in our footsteps, but goes on building ships, even turret ships, like the *Prince Albert* and the *Royal Sovereign*, now constructing, which will certainly be knocked to pieces by one of our low-set monitors in as short time as the *Atlanta* was, should they ever be so unfortunate as to come into action with them. When the first monitor went down at sea, a howl was raised to show the uselessness of these ships for the purposes of navigation. No such merit was ever claimed for them. The claim was set up for their practical invulnerability and their ability to carry heavy weight of metal, making one gun better than an old-fashioned broadside. In the contest with the *Atlanta*, the first shot from the *Weehawken* decided the action by going clean through the Confederate iron-clad, and settling part of her crew, though her plating was four inches of wrought iron; and the identical result would attend any iron ship now in the English or French navy if she was but of sufficient height above water to allow a chance of hitting her. The great English brag ship just now is the *Royal Sovereign*, the side plating of which is to be five and a half inches in thickness, and whose turrets, all the arrangements counted, will be about twelve inches. She is to have four turrets, the first of which will have two 800-pounder smooth-bore guns. This ship, the London *Times* gravely proposes, shall, when finished, be taken outside the Isle of Wight, and have each of her turrets tested "by a concentrated broadside of 68-pounders from a steam-frigate going past at full speed." Now, we propose that if the Admiralty is anxious to enter upon an experiment of that nature, that they send the *Royal Sovereign* to this country, when she is finished, and let the *Weehawken*, or any of our first-class monitors, which they are so sanguine about matching with their newly-built iron-clads, take one pop at her, similar to that at the *Atlanta*, and we imagine the experiment will be entirely satisfactory, as it will be really the first practical test they have had since the commencement of their iron-clad operations.

In conclusion, we would say to the Captain but particularly to the rebel ram builders, that though individually our people have shown some annoyance at the fitting out of these craft, which we are told, have been built expressly to demolish our fleet and raise the blockade, yet we never doubted for an instant that unless they use the rebel preservative plan of running, they will meet the fate of the *Atlanta* instantly on their appearance before the blockaded cities. We do not believe that anything on or off British or French stocks, whether rebel rams, *Royal Sovereigns*, or the mysterious steamers of the Loire and of Bordeaux, which "are to be delivered to their owners twenty leagues off Belle Isle," will be able to stand one hour before our submerged monitors, with their present weight of metal; and we further confidently believe that before four months are gone, we shall have that afloat which will sweep every pirate off the seas. And it will not be the invention of Captain COLES either.

Tammany and Mozart.

The New-York *News* has come to the conclusion that there are some things which the Peace party of New-York City will not bear. They did not have as prominent a place at the Albany Convention as they wanted, and that Convention adopted one resolution which so far squinted toward prosecuting the war that the *News* had to reject it entirely, as "unmeaning." But now it learns that, when the Conference Committee which has been formed between Tammany and Mozart meets to agree upon a division of the spoils, "a few mischievous partisans of Tammany, unless controlled by the more discreet majority, will attempt to force War resolutions upon it;" and thereupon it announces that "such a course will under no circumstances be acquiesced in by Mozart Hall"—that "there will be no affiliation under any War resolution," for "there is not a man of the Mozart Democracy that would consent to that surrender of the vital principle of his organization."

It seems, according to this, that the passage of war resolutions is a surrender of that "vital principle." We should like to know, then, whether the Albany Convention did pass a war resolution, or whether the Mozart Democracy surrendered its vital principle *there*. We are not very particular for ourselves which way the question is decided.

In fact, we are inclined to agree with the *News*, that there was not enough of a war resolution passed at Albany to endanger the "vital principle" very much, and that the *News* is hardly to be charged with inconsistency in "affiliating" under that resolution. The Peace men may be so certain that the effect of the success of the Albany ticket will be only favorable to the rebels, that they can well afford to bear with an "unmeaning" resolution in view of the substantial profit of success. And it must be borne in mind that the Albany Convention was in the hands of "the more discreet men of the party," who knew that out of New-York they must have a smell of war about their resolutions, lest they should not be able to disguise from any one, however willing to be cheated, the odor of aid and comfort to the rebellion which hung about their proceedings.

But in New-York City the Peace men's feet are "on their native heath." They feel strong and are not indisposed to show their strength, and hence this decided intimation to the "more discreet" managers of Tammany, that if the attempt is made to crowd any more war resolutions down their throats they will not "affiliate," and then good-bye to the hopes of Tammany for her share in the City offices. We shall be surprised if the threat does not prove sufficient. The Tammany men will probably follow the example set by the *News* and its faction in reference to the Albany Convention, and the Peace men will not be called upon to "surrender the vital principle of their organization" by the offer of any war resolution. The Tammany men can declare that the absence of any such resolution is as "unmeaning" as the *News* thought the Albany resolution was, and vote the regular ticket just the same.

If the country had not long since ceased to expect from the chiefs of the Democratic party any fair, open and manly action—anything but the tortuous and slippery ways which befit Copperheads—there would be such a universal expression of disgust at this shameless attempt to face both ways for the sake of the spoils, and at the expense of their country's cause, as would make its managers shrink into the dens and caves of the rocks. But the Copperhead is the meanest of all the beasts of the political field—"Upon their bellies shall they go, and dirt shall they eat all the days of their lives."

YELLOW FEVER.—We have New-Orleans advices to the 4th instant, but there is no confirmation of the existence of yellow fever, which was lately reported from Washington to be prevailing on the Lower Mississippi, and of which a number of our naval officers were said to have died. Yellow fever is a subject on which New-Orleans papers have always been rather reticent, until such time as its ravages assumed an extent in which silence was impossible; but it could not easily exist without our having indications of the fact from the mortality returns or the local columns of the journals. Beside, it would be a very extraordinary thing for the yellow fever to break out at the close of September. If that month comes in with the absence of the disease, the city and vicinity is usually considered safe for the year. We suspect that our special dispatch, which characterized the fever of which our officers died at New-Orleans, as "pernicious" fever, or malignant intermittent, is the correct statement of the case. This view is confirmed by a letter which we have just received from our special correspondent at New-Orleans, who says that there have been whisperings of "Yellow Jack" being in that city, but that "they are all positively false." The Crescent City, and our troops stationed there, may well be grateful for the good fortune, or good Providence which has saved them during two successive seasons from the plague of the Southern coast.

The Russian Ultimatum—The Polish Insurrection.

The Government of the Czar has at length condescended to reply to the "identical notes" of the intervening Powers. The tone of these Gortschakoff replies is most courteous; they accept, without qualification or reservation, every one of Earl RUSSELL'S six points, and promise that the Czar "will do all in his power to solve the question which is a source of misunderstanding between the Cabinets." But what does all this amount to when it is also asserted that none of these points can be carried out, that the solution of the said question is impracticable, until the insurgents are crushed and Poland is pacified? The fact is, let the Allies attempt to disguise it as they may, that the importunate remonstrances of their diplomatists, have not caused Russia to recede a single hair's breadth from her original position. So far in truth have the interventionists been from effecting any good for the Poles, that they have rendered their case rather worse than otherwise. That intelligence which *La France* recently published about it being the intention of the Czar to grant a constitution to Poland in common with the rest of his empire, was certainly not without foundation. The benevolence of ALEXANDER undoubtedly contemplated some such philanthropic scheme; and the correctness of this view is rendered more than plausible by the late remarkable speech of the Czar to the Diet of the Grand Duchy of Finland; but the tone of the Anglo-Gallic dispatches had roused the pride of the war party in the Cabinet, who would not hear of any concession being made to the insurgents at the dictation of the Western Powers, and so the Czar had to shelve his Constitution project for the present. If Russia, then, will concede no terms to the Poles, but requires unconditional submission, it is to the indiscretion of their French and English friends that they must ascribe the severity of their fate. The interventionists thrust themselves into this Slavonic imbroglio most inconsiderately, and while in utter ignorance of the real nature of the question. They spoke and acted as if the entire Polish nation was in arms against Russia. They consigned to oblivion this important fact, that it was an insurrection of the aristocracy and of the democracy of the towns, and that the mass of the peasantry, who constitute in Poland the vast majority of the population, were not only quiescent, but even devoted to Russia—devoted to her because she had raised them from the degradation of serfs to the dignity of freemen, and had secured to them possession of the soil, as well as personal liberty.

The very mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents demonstrates that the great body of the people are not engaged in the insurrection. The guerrilla system answers in certain circumstances; but when a nation rises to strike for its rights, it is not generally in petty bands, and from inaccessible fastnesses, that it carries on the contest. That was not the way the American people waged war against England in the days of the Revolution; nor was it thus that the Poles themselves conducted their struggle for independence in 1830; and the tenacity with which the present insurgents cling to guerrilla warfare, and avoid pitched battles in the open field, is a virtual admission that they are numerically weak, and that the strength of the masses is not on their side.

Yet with these facts staring them in the face, the Western Powers assumed to be the patrons of the insurgents, addressed menacing remonstrances to Russia, and by their language and attitude led the too sanguine Poles to conclude that if diplomacy failed, they were sure of material aid from their new friends. But the interventionists have received the Russian ultimatum; they are now conscious that diplomacy has proved abortive, but have they the slightest intention of espousing the cause, and realizing the expectations of the insurgents?

A great fuss has indeed been made by certain European journals, because of the recent appearance in the *Moniteur* of the address of the Polish insurgent Government to Prince CZARTORISKY. It is inferred from the publication of such a document in the French official organ, that NAPOLEON is about to cast prudence to the winds and to recognize the nationality of Poland. As that astute knave, however, has not ventured to recognize the Confederate Government, which maintains great armies in the field, and which has a public, though not a legitimate existence, it is hardly probable that he meditates the recognition of a Government which has no military force at its disposal, save guerrilla bands, and which fears even to show itself in the light of day.

Acknowledging the Polish insurgent Government would be but a prelude to a war with Russia, and NAPOLEON has certainly no intention of provoking such a war without the assurance of aid from Austria and England. This assurance he cannot get, and therefore we may safely conclude that more importance has been attached to the appearance of said address in the *Moniteur* than it deserves, and that, notwithstanding the occurrence of that alarming phenomenon, the Poles will be left to their fate. The Czar, however, has no reason to regret the officiousness of the interventionists, since the ability of his diplotists has rendered him victorious over them in the arena of controversy, while his own firmness has inspired them with respect, and restored to Russia her former prestige.

POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR SIMPLETONS.—The *World* of yesterday has another of its ridiculous articles on political economy. It says: "Obligations like those of Mr. CHASE, we suppose, not being of a character that must be paid, it would be worse for us to be out of debt three or four thousand millions than to be in debt to that amount"—which is an inference about as honest from a statement about as true as the usual inferences and statements of the *World*. It further says: "This doctrine being the basis, we should like to see a calculation of the probable eventual price of gold, when purchased with 'obligations' of a character that 'need not be paid.'" The "probable eventual price of gold" is a theme upon which the *World* has been harping for two years; but as experience and analysis have proved all its past efforts to be out of tune, its present or future attempts are utterly unworthy of notice. We cannot lumber our columns with further specimens of the maunderings and dishonest speculations of the *World* on this question; but really if such gospels of political economy can find toleration, we shall next expect to see our publishers competing for a "treatise on thorough bass, written by a chimpanzee, with the tip of his tail dipped in treacle."

Prussian Politics.

The Prussian atmosphere is full of political rumors. It is said that the dissolution of the Diet was not the work of VON BISMARK, but the tale is that it was brought about in this way. One of the artifices employed by him to maintain his position consists in isolating the King, and preventing all intercourse between him and those who would be likely to enlighten his ignorance. Now, though WILLIAM may be conscious of the surveillance exercised over him, he does not wish others to be cognizant of it. It happened, while he was at Gastein, that he unexpectedly met Baron AUERSWALD, one of his oldest friends, on the promenade. "What," exclaimed the King, "you here, and don't come to see me!" "I called twice, your Majesty, but was twice refused admission." WILLIAM made no reply, yet hardly was he back to Carlsbad when he ordered the decree dissolving the Chambers to be drawn up, without consultation with his Premier. His Majesty seems in fact to be growing somewhat weary of the ministerial fetters. Putting aside altogether the necessity which inclines him to conciliate his people, he has recently experienced certain slights at their hands that have annoyed him considerably. During his homeward journey to Berlin, the Corporations of several of the towns through which he passed refused him a public reception, and even had the boldness to adopt resolutions to that effect. This evidence of his waning popularity not all the vigilance of VON BISMARK could conceal from the King, who doubtless was not mistaken as to the real cause of it.

But though the influence of the Minister over his master may be declining, and though he may have been no party to the dissolution of the Chambers, still he is determined to turn that event to profitable account. It is even said that he will have the audacity to ask the new Diet to sanction his ordinances against the Press, and that he hopes to maintain them, despite their odious nature, through the want of harmony in the action of the rival Houses. The Lower Chamber will of course reject these arbitrary acts, but what of that? if the *Herrenhaus* can be prevailed on to approve them, since in that case, the wily Premier will attain his object, the veto of *both* bodies being necessary to the repeal of obnoxious laws.

The game which VON BISMARK means to play may, however, prove a dangerous one. The recent acquittal of the seven editors who were indicted for attempting to excite disaffection against the Government by their anti-ordinance declaration, and the political programme put forth by the Fortschritt party, demonstrate that the courts and the people are resolved to stand up for liberty. The Prussian Liberals have taken a leaf from the Russell diplomacy, and have compressed their demands into "six points:" 1. *Withdrawal* of June ordinances on the Press. 2. Guarantee of the Constitution by a law of *ministerial* responsibility. 3. Reform of the *Herrenhaus*. 4. *Acknowledgment* by the Government of the *rights* of the Chambers with respect to the *Budget*. 5. Reorganization of the army in the *popular* sense, with service for *two* years only. 6. Convocation of a German Parliament chosen by *direct* election.

Such is the popular programme—such will be the programme of the opposition in the new Chambers. But what course will the King take in relation to this Prussian Bill of Rights? As a constitutional monarch, How can he refuse to cancel the June ordinances? How can he refuse to sanction a law proclaiming the responsibility of ministers? How can he refuse to acknowledge the right of the Chambers to exercise control over the budget? But over and above the concession of these claims, the people must have a peace-offering, and the monarch must provide it. That perverse minister, who has inflicted so many evils on the kingdom, and bred so much ill feeling between sovereign and subject, must be the victim, and the King himself must immolate him on the National altar. To perfect the reconciliation between King and people, VON BISMARK must be dismissed, and some statesman put in his place who will respect the Constitution and have the confidence of the country. In the short time which will elapse ere the opening of the new Diet, WILLIAM will have to make up his mind to do one of three things: either to grant the necessary concessions, or to retain his minister, dissolve the Chambers, and continue to rule as a despot, or to resign the sceptre to the Crown Prince, and retire into private life.

Thanksgiving in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 9.

Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has appointed the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving.

The Bremen Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Bremen* passed the Cape at 10 P. M. Wednesday.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs in Rebeldom—The People of Richmond Ready to Evacuate that City—What Gen. Stuart Proposes to do—The Confederacy on its Last Legs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

From officers and others who have recently been on duty at the extreme front, I gather some facts and incidents which may be of interest to your readers.

Picketing generally is anything but an agreeable duty to perform, especially when there is an active, wide-awake enemy to look after, ready to make a target of the first head exposed, or to take advantage of any neglect of duty. At the present time, however, the enemy, particularly on the Lower Rappahannock, have relapsed into their normal state; and while the greatest vigilance is exercised on both sides, and stupendous efforts are made to capture stragglers and negligent pickets, still, by common consent, picket firing has been suspended, and there is a kind of community of feeling established which, if not exactly in accordance with the regulations, is nevertheless a relief to the soldiers and creditable to human nature. They play poker together, exchange papers, books, one furnishing the other with whisky, and other similar acts of fellowship take place, which gives an unusual zest to this semi-civilized kind of life. Not unfrequently men from both sides are seen in the river together, washing, telling yarns and cracking jokes, personal and otherwise, and an uninterested looker-on, without knowing the fact, could hardly be made to believe that these men, thus mingling together without any apparent restraint, are representatives of the two unwieldy armies in Virginia which have come together so often in deadly strife. Notwithstanding the orders to the contrary, and without for a moment justifying the violation thereof, I must say these meetings on the outposts have done much good, and it is believed that very little harm has resulted therefrom. To the Southern soldier it gives an insight into the character of the live Yankee, socially and materially; tones down an ascerbity of temper which has been fostered at the South to an extraordinary extent. In these social moments he learns what perhaps he never knew or never could appreciate before, that a Yankee is, like himself, a human being, and is as familiar with the courtesies of life as if born south of Mason and Dixon's line, and thousands have asked, in astonishment, What are we fighting for? The old Union was good enough for us. Moreover, through this channel, some of our shrewd men are able to obtain a clearer insight of rebeldom, as it actually is, than in any other way; of the hopes and fears of the soldiers and citizens, and what basis there is for what they believe. Much valuable information, pertaining to military matters, has also been obtained through this channel. The first reliable information as to sending reinforcements from LEE's army to BRAGG was received in this manner, many days before the authorities could be induced to believe a fact which had become notorious with every one in front. So, too, these recent interviews will result in good, if the information obtained is acted upon. The first in importance is regarding the intentions of GEN. STUART. His numerous defeats by the Union cavalry have made him quite unpopular, both with the soldiers and people, and the glittering prize of a Lieutenant-General's commission is still held in abeyance. To win that is his highest ambition now. This, however, he cannot do until he has redeemed his own and the reputation of the cavalry under him by obtaining a decided victory over the Union cavalry. To prepare for this all his energies are bent, and unless the warning is needed in time he will surely accomplish the object he has in view. The strict enforcement of the Conscription act wherever the rebels hold away, affords STUART great facilities, for conscripts can select any branch of service they choose to enter; and, as is well known, a majority of the people at the South prefer the cavalry. Brigades formerly 700 strong, are now increased to 2,400 men. This is the case with FITZ-HUGH LEE's brigade, which is picketing below Germania. Other brigades are being filled up to the same extent. When STUART has his troops fall prepared he will seek opportunity to bring on a cavalry engagement and endeavor to overwhelm our cavalry by mere force of numbers. This some of the rebels confidently believe he will succeed in doing, relying upon the policy of last Winter being continued in the Union camp indefinitely. Last Winter our cavalry was on active duty while nearly all of the enemy's cavalry was corralled. The latter entered upon the Spring campaign in good fighting trim while the former was in the worst conceivable condition, and nothing but the foresight of Gen. HOOKER in reorganizing the force, and the desperate determination of men and officers, saved it from utter annihilation in the first battle of the season.

The rebels have a rumor which we hope may prove to be true. It is that the Federal Government is raising 100,000 cavalry to throw into the field. They say frankly, "If this is the case, the Confederate game is up"—a fact which does not require elucidation with any one having had much experience in the field. We have also another significant warning of the affairs at the South, by the constant arrival of persons from the large cities and towns, whose professional services are indispensable in such localities. Some of this class, while professing to believe in the right of a State to secede, also assert, with equal positiveness, that the rebellion in the Confederacy is a failure. Among the recent arrivals direct from Richmond is an intelligent colored barber, who, during the whole rebellion, has been shaving the faces of some of the leading conspirators and others, and has heard military men and men in civil life talk over the secret affairs of the Confederacy with the utmost freedom. He says that at Richmond the people of all classes consider the Confederacy is on its last legs, and are actually expecting every day that the Union troops will move upon Richmond: its capture is now conceded by all to be an easy matter. In view of this event, the people are moving their property southward. He confirms, also, the oft-repeated reports as to the scarcity of provisions and a general dissatisfaction with the condition of affairs throughout.

LUAPAE.

Steamboat Burning on the Mississippi.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. SCHOFIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 114.—For the greater protection of transports from danger of loss by fire, it is ordered:

First—That every steamboat navigating the waters of this Department, (except ferry-boats, and boats lying up for repairs,) shall, at all times, keep a watch of at least four men on every boat of not exceeding four hundred tons measurement, and six on all boats of greater tonnage, two of whom in the first, and three in the latter class, shall be at all times on duty, one on the boiler, one on the main, and the third on the hurricane deck, and continually passing over their respective decks until relieved; and all boats lying up for repairs shall keep a like watch of at least four men. Said watchmen to be carefully selected and registered as such on the portage book.

Second—That every steamboat shall at all times, except when actually storing freight in, or discharging from the hold, or in other cases of actual necessity, keep the hatch and scuttle securely closed and locked, the key to be kept by the Captain or first mate, who shall be held responsible for the same, and without whose permission no person shall be allowed to go into the hold, and who shall also at all times when the hold is open place an extra watch therein.

Third—That every boat shall keep at least one barrel of water on each fore and each after guard, and four barrels on the hurricane deck. Also two dozen buckets for boats of the first class, and four dozen buckets for boats of the second class, and shall also keep its hose constantly attached to its pump and ready for instant service.

Fourth—No candle or open lights shall be allowed in the hold or staterooms of any boats.

Fifth—That from and after the issuing of this order no skiffs or small row-boats shall be permitted to ply in this harbor, but every boat, except those belonging to steamboats, shall be taken to such place as the Provost-Marshal shall direct, and there be kept under guard until further orders, and that the small boats of all steamers shall be kept on deck or properly drawn out of water.

Sixth—That the officers of steamboats shall, according to their proper authority, be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of this order on their several boats, and for extraordinary care and watchfulness.

Seventh—The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the general execution of this order, and will detail if necessary such men as secret police, to accompany transports navigating the river, as he may deem necessary, and will also at once arrest and person, and seize any boat failing to comply with this order, the boat to be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for the public service, the offender to be tried and punished by the military laws.

Eighth—That the Chief Quartermaster appoint some reliable and experienced person, who shall have the general control of all boats within the harbor of County of St. Louis under this order, and who shall report to the Provost-Marshal-General any violation of the same.

Ninth—That until otherwise ordered, the Post-Commander shall establish a strong guard by day and night upon the levee, in such manner and with such regulations as shall best protect transports, and detect incendiaries.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: LUCIEN J. BARNES, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Battles at Chattanooga—Volunteering—The State Fair—Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 5, 1863.

We are beginning to realize the casualties in the recent battles near Chattanooga. Men crippled and lamed are arriving among us, and funeral processions of the fallen heroes are passing through our streets. In view of this constant repetition of these scenes of death and mourning, we are impelled to exclaim, "How long, oh Lord! how long?" Several excellent line officers from this city fell in the recent battles, as well as a large number of privates. Still there is no faltering, no wishing the contest may stop, until its object is accomplished in the entire crushing out of the rebellion.

Volunteering is going forward slowly in this State for the old regiments. Gen. FARNSWORTH is raising a cavalry brigade in this section, and is meeting with gratifying success. GOV. YATES has received authority to raise a colored regiment, and the work of recruiting has already commenced, with favorable prospects that the ranks will soon be full.

Loyal men are greatly exercised about the condition of affairs in Missouri. Nine-tenths of the supporters of the Government in the West would hail with delight the substitution of BUTLER for SCHOFIELD. Copperheads and traitors are the only ones pleased with the existing state of things.

OUR STATE FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society was held at Decatur last week, closing on Saturday. It has been unexpectedly successful—the receipts being in the neighborhood of $12,000 and the expenditures $9,000. The various departments of agriculture were more than usually well represented. Decatur is located in the centre of the great grazing section of the State, and not only this, but in the neighboring counties are many of the very best herds of Durhams, Devons, &c., in the country. In the northern part Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of this city, possesses the finest herds of imported stock, at his 3,000-acre farm, some ten miles southwest of here. In the central counties, also, much attention is paid to the breeding of a superior grade of horses and mules, so that in these three particulars the show at the Fair was unusually excellent, both in quantity and quality.

The subject of the establishment of an Agricultural College, having for a foundation the land grant of Congress, was discussed at length at the meetings of the Society. The amount of land to which this State is entitled, under the law, is 480,000 acres, which will have to be located by scrip, as there are only about 1,400 acres of public land in Illinois, in detached 40s and 80s. The general expression was in favor of establishing an agricultural institution, distinct from any other.

ILLINOIS CROPS.

I notice that one of your City cotemporaries remarks that the "crops of Illinois appear destined to destruction this year. What were not killed in August were totally destroyed by the frosts of September." It is true, that portion of our crops which which was immature was destroyed; but the great bulk of our agricultural products was beyond the reach of injury. Wheat, oats, barley and rye were, of course, harvested; and in most of these there is a plentiful yield. Oats, I am told, were never better. A farmer from the Rock River country informed me, the other day, that there were ten bushels this year where there was but one last year. Wheat and barley have done well. Of corn we shall have three-fourths of the usual crop, take the West together. Sorghum will yield in about the same proportion; but from the greater number of acres planted, I am not sure but that as much syrup and sugar will be made this year as last. Cotton and tobacco may be regarded as a failure, although there will be considerable of both which is merchantable. Potatoes are somewhat injured, but still a fair yield. Considerable hemp and flax has been raised, and broom-corn is cultivated quite largely in some sections. So that, on the whole, we shall do very well in regard to agricultural matters, although the loss by the frost amounts to millions; yet it is scattered over so large an area that it is not seriously felt.

THE DRAFT IN CHICAGO.

I observe that the New-York *Herald*, at this late day, is attempting to make political capital out of the charges of a fraudulent enrollment in this city. The list of enrolled men is some thousands larger than the number of voters. Upon the strength of this, JEFF. DAVIS' organ here set up a great howl for a few days, charging that the object of the alleged fraud was to exempt Republicans and catch the Democrats. But as soon as it was demonstrated that in case fictitious names had been added to the roll, the Government would be the only party defrauded, the tumult ceased, the Copperheads being very well pleased with the idea of cheating Uncle Sam out of men to prosecute the war. There are reasons for the excess of men liable to do military duty in Chicago, over the number of voters. In no city in the country is there half the number of young men in proportion to the population. At the last census the excess of males over females was 15,000. And then our population has increased by the thousand during the past year, and while the new comers cannot yet vote, they are liable to the draft the moment they set foot in Chicago. An unusually large per cent. of these are men, so that it is not a matter of surprise to those acquainted with these facts, that our soldiers should largely exceed our voters.

BUSINESS.

The weather for the past few days has been cold and disagreeable—more like the "melancholy days" of which BRYANT sings, than like the usual bright, cheery ones of a western October. General business continues heavy in all departments. The receipts of principal articles on Saturday footed up as follows:

Flour	7,757 bbls.	Wheat	117,000 bush.
Corn	47,146 bush.	Oats	52,400 bush.
Rye	7,352 bush.	Barley	15,063 bush.

The receipts of beef cattle during the week were 5,450; of hogs, 29,781, being the largest during any week of the season. The packers are preparing for operations on a large scale, but it is probable that the opening of the Mississippi will interfere considerably with the receipt of hogs at this point. Several towns on the river, in the vicinity of the Missouri border, have not packed much for the past two years, fearing that the guerrillas would make free with the product of their labors. The business of the railroads generally is about thirty per cent. in excess of that of last year. There is yet a very low stage of water in the Mississippi throughout its whole length. Navigation from Dubuque to St. Paul is very precarious. First-class boats do not pretend to run, and the smaller ones, which are kept on the route, encounter many difficulties in the shape of sandbars. From Dubuque to St. Louis it is not much better. For business purposes, the Upper Mississippi has been almost useless for a good part of the season.

The National Horse Fair.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Oct. 8.

The National Horse Fair was interrupted by the storm to-day. It will be continued Friday and Saturday. Premiums amounting to $1,300 will be trotted for on Saturday. There is a good show of animals present.

THE RUSSIAN BANQUET.—The Citizens' Dinner to the Russian Admiral and the Russian Ambassador, will, we learn, be given on Monday evening next, the 12th inst., at 6½ o'clock, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY will preside, and a number of distinguished guests will be present to welcome the foreign visitors. The tickets will be delivered at the office of the chairman, Mr. J. WADSWORTH, No. 61 Cedar-street.

LAUNCH.—A new steamship named the *George Leary*, will be launched Monday, 12th, at 10 A. M., from Mr. BLACK's yard, foot of South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh. She is 250 feet long, 34 feet beam, and is owned by ARTHUR LEARY, of this city.

OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS.

The Baltimore Committees Wait Upon the Admiral.

The Russians Invited to the Monumental City.

The Harbor was especially enlivened, yesterday, by the formal visit of the Committees from Baltimore to Admiral LISOVSKY, for the purpose of tendering to him and the officers of his squadron the hospitalities of the commercial metropolis of Maryland. On the 5th inst. the Common Councils of Baltimore, in both branches, passed resolutions and appointed delegations of their members to convey to the Russian commanding officer of the fleet now at anchor in the Hudson, a formal and special invitation to visit the Monumental City and receive the attentions of its authorities and people. The deputation, which arrived here on Friday night, consisted of the Committees of both branches of the Councils, and another composed of six citizens appointed by the Mayor of that place. It comprised Hon. JOHN L. CHAPMAN, Mayor; JAMES YOUNG, Esq., President of the first branch; S. F. STREETER, Chairman, and Messrs. JOHN F. TOWNER and E. S. LAMBDIN, of the Committee; Messrs. SAMUEL DUER, President of the second branch, and JOHN G. WILMOT, Chairman, with WM. MOODY and JOHN BARRON, Esqs., members of the Committee. The Citizens' Committee was as follows: Ex-Mayor THOMAS SWANN, Hon. HENRY W. HOFFMANN, Collector of the Port; JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Col. WM. CHESNUT, and Capt. JACOB W. HUGG. In addition to these were several Baltimoreans of note, who accompanied the Committees and joined in the demonstration, viz.: Messrs. VALENTINE FURMAN, WM. MCCLYMONT, JOHN DUKEHART, JOHN SLACK, and others. During the day the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, who chanced to be in New-York, also joined the party, and the whole-souled greeting extended to the Muscovite strangers.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., the entire party proceeded to the Barge Office at Pier No. 1, from the Astor House, where they had waited upon Admiral FARRAGUT. The steam revenue-cutter *Addison T. Andrews* was placed at their disposal by Mr. ANDREWS, the Surveyor of the Port, and as it was desired to take Mayor OPDYKE on board at 2 P. M., the vessel made a brief excursion in the Upper Bay, skirting the shores of Governor's Island, and winding in and out among the English and French ships-of-war lying off the Battery. At that period of the day the most agreeable autumnal sunshine lit up the animated panorama of the harbor, greatly to the delight of the visitors, whose attention was particularly attracted by the distant and forbidding form of Fort Lafayette. Among the ships of the Western Allies, for in such aspect do the English and French present themselves here, as once in view of Sebastopol, the great English three-decker awakened especial observation, and it was quickly discovered that her old-fashioned sailing build and apparent armament mask in reality all the tremendous power of a screw-propeller of the finest class. She and her neighbors were evidently in festive mood, for the sounds of gay dancing music came over the waters from their decks, and bargeloads of gayly-dressed ladies were clambering up their gangways. After taking Mayor OPDYKE aboard, the cutter made directly for the Russian flagship, the *Alexander Nevsky*, where she was received with much apparent satisfaction, the Admiral's band striking up "Yankee Doodle" with immense vigor as she came within earshot. The full-manned barges of the *Nevsky* quickly came alongside to transfer the party to the frigate, and for a few minutes the neighborhood of the latter vessel was alive with the dancing boats and their white-capped, blue-shirted oarsmen, the gay flags of the *Andrews*, and the white pennon of the Russians at the stern of every barge, fluttering wildly in the fresh breeze.

As the visitors ascended the sides of the Russian, they were received by the Admiral and his officers, in full uniform, and most cordially welcomed. They then were escorted along the clean white decks, past groups of seamen and marines, all in their places near the guns, and shown into the Admiral's cabin, where the main saloon was neatly arranged for their reception. After a few moments of conversation, conducted partially in French and partly in English, S. F. STREETER, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Baltimore Councils, rose, and addressing Admiral LISOVSKY, who took his place at the table in the centre of the saloon, surrounded by his officers, proceeded to trace in warm and eloquent terms, the friendship manifested to us even during our struggle for independence by the Empress CATHARINE, who refused to hire to England any of her victorious troops returning from their successful Turkish campaign. From that day down to the present, the Empire had been our friend. At this moment, when we are battling for the nation's existence, we had anticipated the sympathies of a kindred race, whose flag could be descried from these decks, and of a neighboring powerful nation that had once been the friend of America. But the one stands timidly aloof, its Government hesitating and its aristocracy hostile, although its people are on our side. The other dwells itself of our trouble to build up an Austro-Mexican Empire on our borders, and prepares the way for a clandestine back-door recognition of the rebels. Still Russia—great, Imperial Russia—from first to last, holds out the hand of fellowship and sympathy. This was well; for a few years since, when she was contending against a coalition of two of the mightiest Empires on earth, our sympathies had been with her.

Mr. STREETER then alluded eloquently to the improvements with which the Czar is binding together his dominions so we have been striving to do here; to the rapid and enlightened march of progress in his realm; to his having even forestalled us in his glorious proclamation emancipating the serfs; to his continued patronage of American genius, and the cordial civilities extended to Americans throughout his dominions, so great indeed, that to say there, "I am an American," was like the "*Civis Romanus sum*," "I am a Roman citizen" of old. The speaker then, in alluding to the rumors of European warfare, said that while England acknowledged her vast inferiority now to America in aggressive artillery, he was glad to learn that the Emperor of Russia was preparing no less than 4,000 such guns as our great Swamp Angel near Charleston, and would have at least a dozen ironclads ready for service in the Spring. In conclusion, Mr. STREETER alluded to the large share which Baltimoreans had taken in the work on the internal improvements of Russia as a point of contact, rendering this demonstration peculiarly appropriate on the part of a city where had resided the beneficiaries of the former Czar's wide liberality, on their return from the scene of their distant labors. The speaker then on behalf of his colleagues and the city they represented, read aloud to the Admiral the following resolutions:

Resolutions providing for inviting Admiral Farragut and the officers of the Russian frigates now in or to arrive at New-York Harbor to visit the City of Baltimore.

Resolved, By the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that a Committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Presidents of the First and Second Boards of the Council, and three members from each Board, to be appointed by said Presidents, together with six citizens, to be selected by the Mayor, be appointed, who shall proceed to New-York and extend an invitation to the officers of the Russian fleet-of-war now in the harbor of that port, to visit the City of Baltimore at such time as may suit their convenience, and to accept of its hospitalities, as a testimonial of the high respect of the authorities and citizens of Baltimore for the sovereign and people of Russia, who, when other Powers and people, more strongly bound to us by the ties of interest or common descent, have lent material and moral aid to the rebels of the South, have honorably abstained from all attempts to assist the rebellion, and have given our Government reliable assurances of their sympathy and good will.

Resolved, That a similar invitation at the same time be tendered to Admiral FARRAGUT, who has rendered such noble service, in connection with our Navy, in destroying and capturing so many of the strongholds of the rebellion.

Resolved, That the Committee thus appointed be and they are hereby authorized to take all the necessary steps for carrying out the measure set forth in these resolutions.

JAMES YOUNG,
President of the First Board.
SAMUEL DUER,
President of the Second Board.

Approved, Oct. 5, 1863.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor.

During the delivery of his remarks Mr. STREETER was frequently applauded, the Admiral repeatedly evincing the most marked satisfaction. As he handed to Admiral LISOVSKY a copy of the above resolutions, that officer warmly expressed his acknowledgments, and promised to visit Baltimore so soon as the repairs now being made on his vessel shall have been completed.

Conversation was here renewed for a few minutes, the Committees partaking of an abundant collation of fruit and wine displayed upon the table in the centre of the saloon. This agreeable part of the entertainment was further signalized by the Admiral, who summoning his guests to fill their glasses proposed:

The health of the President of the United States—may God give him health in these troubled times.

As the last word was spoken, the band outside burst into the grand air of "The Star-spangled Banner," and mingling with it, in notes of thunder, crashed, gun after gun, a royal salute, from a whole deck of 60-pound Dahlgrens, their roar and smoke filling the vast spaces of the upper bay.

Ex-Mayor SWANN, by request, responded with the toast:

The Emperor of Russia—a potentate as enlightened. *The Emperor of Russia*—a potentate as enlightened as his realm is vast. We hail him as the friend of America!

Mr. LISOVSKY spoke of the unbounded hospitality he had received in Russia solely because he was an American, and recalled in glowing terms the kindness of one whom he would now bee leave to toast—

The memory of the Admiral of the Russian Navy.

Mr. WADSWORTH, mentioning hospitalities he, too, had enjoyed from Russians across the seas, and particularly his intercourse with an official diplomatic of the Czar's Government, proposed—

The health of the Chairman and members of the Imperial Council of Russia.

Mr. WILMOT gave—

Russia and America—in time of peace, friends; in time of war, allies.

Admiral LISOVSKY here pointing to the rosettes of red white and blue ribbon, the gift of his Baltimorean visitors, and worn by him and his officers, said:

"Gentlemen, as we now wear your colors, I offer: 'The good City of Baltimore.'"

To this sentiment, HENRY HOFFMANN, Esq., responded very eloquently.

Mayor OPDYKE took occasion to commend in exalted language the great Emancipation measure of the Czar ALEXANDER, and proposed the health of the Admiral and his officers, after which, adjourning from the cabin, the party were conducted on a tour of inspection through the ship, and especially admired her splendid engines, of 800 horse power, constructed in St. Petersburgh, and capable of propelling the vessel 13 knots an hour. To Dr. AMOSS SAYRESWIRE, the Medical Officer of the *Alexander Nevsky*, the visitors are indebted for many polite attentions.

Redoubling between 4 and 5 P. M., the Baltimoreans were carried around the flagship by their cutter, under the tremendous salvo of another grand salute, the Russian official staff, headed by their Admiral, appearing on the poop-deck, and waving their adieus, and the seamen manning the yards and reading the air with their huzzas, responded to by three times three and a tiger from the *Andrews*. Even the Russian boats, as the cutter passed, flung high their oars and cheered most lustily.

The party was then carried upon a swift excursion up the East River as far as Hell Gate, viewing the institutions on the various islands, the Navy-yard, the vast crowds of shipping, and the majestic outlines of the great Metropolis, landing toward dusk at Fulton-street Pier. It had been intended to visit Fort Lafayette, but the lateness of the hour and the rawness of the evening precluded this termination to a most interesting and eventful day. Before parting, the Chairman of the Committees took occasion to thank Surveyor ANDREWS and his indefatigable Assistant-Deputy, T. J. BROWN, Esq., for their constant attentions.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

French China
DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAYLAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens,
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Men of Gotham, listen to me, while I state a truth unto ye. Have ye heard of WHITE the Hatter—WHITE, the famous Broadway Hatter? Of his Fall Styles that attract so? of his soft Files that you need so? and of all his varied stock, that can nowhere else be got? Gotham Ladies, also listen; I've a truth for you in season. WHITE has Furs to suit you all, if you only think to call At No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

CASSIN.—In Washington, on Thursday, Oct. 8, Maj. WALTER L. CASSIN, 15th regiment New-York Volunteer Engineers.

Due notice of the funeral.

CLARKSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 9, JAMES G. CLARKSON, in the 54th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of H. F. Bloor, No. 264 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

GRAY.—On Friday, Oct. 9, ALICE GRAY, beloved wife of the late John GRAY, Armagh, Ireland, aged 73 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 6th-av., on Monday, Oct. 12, at 11 o'clock.

A loving mother and a kind friend has gone to her rest.

HAGERTY.—In Whitestone, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 8, JOHN HAGERTY, in the 80th year of his year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MELVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 9, after a short illness, AUSTIN MELVIN, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. Beecher,) without further notice.

NATHAN.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 10, JONATHAN NATHAN, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East 21st-st., on Monday morning, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock precisely.

QUACKENBOS.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 10, at 4 o'clock, HELEN STEWART, youngest child of George FAYN and Louise B. Quackenbos, aged 3 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 201 West 26th-st., on Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock.

VAN COTT.—On Friday, Oct. 9, after a lingering illness, MARY F. VAN COTT, wife of C. VAN COTT, and daughter of the late ASA DAY, aged 41 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from her residence, corner of Marcy and Willoughby aves., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, David S., William B., George W., James A., Marshall W., and Charles L. DAY, are invited to attend her funeral.

VON COTT.—Suddenly, in Flatbush, on Friday, Oct. 9, Mrs. ELIZA VON COTT, daughter of the late John HARPER, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Smith, No. 419 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 10, J. JAMES WILSON, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 179 Henry-st., on Monday, Oct. 12, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 229.—Oct. 10, 1863.
13, 36, 70, 6, 48, 52, 50, 25, 60, 40, 12, 28.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 230.—Oct. 10, 1863.
59, 6, 51, 2, 27, 67, 61, 36, 35, 5, 39, 60.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Thirty per cent. premium paid on prizes. Information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

A 1 FURNITURE,
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush,
MAHOGANY WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE!
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER,
OSBORN'S PURE JUICE PORT,
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY,
AND OLD NECTAR BOURBON,
For sale in any quantity, by
G. E. MENDUM,
No. 20 Cedar-st.,
Corner Broadway.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c.—
GOOD AND CHEAP AT
WILLARD'S,
No. 324 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOME-ST.—A Special Meeting will be held in the Sabbath-school room of the Church, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at which the FORMER SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE SCHOOL, some seven or eight in number, will be present, and favor the audience with reminiscences of the School's past history. Former teachers and friends of the School are cordially invited to attend. Preaching in the Church by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. DUNN, in the morning, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. B. GRISWOLD, P. E. N. Y. D. S., will preach for SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. The ninety-fifth anniversary of the dedication of this Church will be held SUNDAY, Oct. 25. Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, of Jersey City; in the evening by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON.—This church will be open on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 7½ o'clock, for Divine service, and hereafter during the Winter, on the second Sunday evening of each month. On SUNDAY EVENING by request, the Rector will preach the sermon delivered by him at Providence, on Monday evening last, before the General Sunday School Union and Church Book Society, subject being—*Foundations, or the Religious Culture of the Young.*

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near Broadway, preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Seats free. Also, on MONDAY EVENING next, a lecture will be delivered by Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject: *Work and Worth—Elements of our National Perpetuity.* Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Entire proceeds to be applied to reduce the church debt.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 5th-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. RICE,) corner 19th-st. Addresses by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., and Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D. The public are cordially invited.
S. W. STEBBINS, President.
R. R. MCBURNEY, Rec. Secretary.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st.—The usual "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers who have a kind word for poor children, and all other friends, cordially invited. The rich and the poor meet together, (here) the Lord is the maker of them all. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st.

AT THE FLEET-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Brooklyn.—On SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the cause of the Freedmen will be presented by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. D. C. HAYNES, a Secretary of the Association. All are invited.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., the first of a few sermons on the *Parables of Our Lord*. At 7½ P. M. on *Solomon's Search after Happiness in the Wine-cup*. Sunday School Concert at 3 P. M. Singing by the vocalists and others.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONgregation of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 264 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Subjects, morning—*The World, the Flesh and the Devil.* Afternoon, *Christianity, Orthodoxy and Spiritualism.* Evening—*Trance Speaking.* Circle this week Friday evening. Collections taken up.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—UNION-square.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach at 10½ A. M., Oct. 11. During the evening a stand of colors will be presented to that brave regiment of colored troops who fought so nobly at Port Hudson. Mr. EDGAR KEYOMUM will make the presentation address. Their Chaplain, Rev. T. W. CONWAY, is expected to respond.

"REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE." Third discourse of the series—*Abraham the Patriarchal Sinner*, will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick in Tabernacle. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

A WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH A MISSION.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor, corner of 9th-av. and 48th-st. The Union Band, Brooklyn, Bros. WALTERS Leaders, will conduct the services in this mission on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M.; public invited. Revival preaching each evening through the week.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN Church, 65th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., is engaged to commence preaching as soon as other engagements conclude. Rev. HENRY RIMBALL, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a new series of Sabbath morning sermons, on *The Heavenly Voyage*. Seamen, their families and friends, specially invited. Fourth discourse SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., *The Dangers of the Voyage*, and at 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Communion service SUNDAY MORNING. In the Evening Rev. E. G. BROOKS will consider this subject, *Has God exposed his Children to Endless

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 10, 1863.

20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	107½	300	Hudson R. R.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co. C.	[illegible]	100	do.........s10.	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	[illegible]	300	Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. N.	99⅞	200	do.........b30.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	63	200	do.	137½
6,000	Mo. State 6s	66½	300	do.	137
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H.		900	do.	[illegible]
	& St. Jo.	63	100	do.........b10.	137
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	134	1000	do.	136½
3,000	City 6s, '87	110	600	do.	137
[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	94	400	Harlem R. Pr. s10.	151
5,000	Har. R. 3d M.	101½	50	do.	151
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	105	50	do.	152½
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	106⅞	650	Reading R.	122½
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1p.B.	87	700	do.	122⅞
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	75	200	do.........b30.	123
10,000	do.	75½	100	do.........b10.	123½
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	91½	300	do.........b10.	123½
20,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	103	100	Mich. Cen. R. b10.	124
1,000	Han. & St. J. L. B.	88	200	do.	124
1,000	Mil. & P. DuC. 1 M.	103	100	do.	124½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	110	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	88½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	87½	200	do.	88⅝
3,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	86	600	do.	88⅞
10	Bank of Commerce	105½	200	do.	88⅞
25	Metropolitan G. Co.	130	200	do.........b30.	89½
5,000	Amer. Gold	148½	100	Ill. Cen. P. R.	115
130,000	do.	148⅝	10	Ill. Cen. R. R.	127
100	Canton Co.	36	200	do.	126½
160	do.	35½	300	do.	126⅝
46	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	165	100	do.........s30.	126⅞
600	Cumb. Coal Prf.	37	200	do.	126⅞
100	do.	32½	300	Clev. & P. R.	106½
200	do.........s10	32½	650	Gal. & Chic. R.	111
850	do.	33½	100	do.	111½
100	do.........b10	33½	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	119
200	Brunswick C. L. Co.	6	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	108¾
300	Nic. Tran. Co.	9⅛	200	do.	108⅞
600	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1⅞	500	do.........b10.	109
200	Quicks. M. Co.	66	10	Chi., B. & Q. R.	125½
50	do.	66½	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	71
100	do.	66⅞	150	do.	70½
600	do.	67	100	do.	70⅞
100	do.........b30	67½	500	do.	70
150	do.........b30	68	500	Tol. & Wab. Prf.	85
100	do.	67⅞	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	86½
200	do.	67½	150	do.	86
200	Cen. Am. Transit	40	50	do.	85⅞
50	do.........s30	39	200	A. & T. H.	64
100	do.........s60	38	100	do.	63½
50	do.	39	100	do.	65
60	Pac. Mail S. Co.	240	100	Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	85½
50	do.	241	50	do.	85½
50	do.	242	350	Chic. & N. W. R.	42⅞
10	do.	242½	650	do.	43
50	do.	240	50	do.	43½
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	135	500	do.	43⅞
250	do.	134⅞	200	do.........s10	43
150	do.........s30	134⅞	450	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	66
100	Chic. & Alt. R.	81½	200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pref.	54
50	Chi. & Alt. P.	90¾	50	do.	53
650	Erie R.	109	100	Long Island R.	98
100	do.........b10.	109½	300	Miss. & Mo. R.	37½
200	do.........b10.	109	40	do.	37
200	do.	108⅞	50	do.	37½
50	Erie R. Pref.	105			

SATURDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

There was quite an excitement made in the Gold market to-day by the unexpected shipment by the two steamers of $2,180,000 to England. The regular trade in Bullion and Exchange were as much taken by surprise as the speculators generally on the Street. A clique or combination of the latter, however, were well posted as to the cause of the extra shipment of $1,150,000, and also as to the game of suddenly advancing the market, which was to be served by it. This shipment, it appears, was made by a young house in Exchange-place, respectably connected on the other side, but whose regular business in Exchange would be called large at one-tenth the sum. Of course they are the mere Brokers of wealthier parties. The solution is that a joint speculation in Gold was made up some days ago, said to be for four or five millions, two-fifths or one-half of which was to go abroad, and the profit of the adventure to be made up on the resale of the remainder at home. Though shrewdly conceived, this manœuvre is not wholly new to the market, having been tried, but with no satisfactory result, last Spring. It may succeed better in the present instance, as there is a good demand for bills to cover the recent active sales of Foreign Goods, while the exports of Domestic Produce, other than California Gold, are moderate. With the secret of so large a shipment in their keeping, the speculators early this morning rapidly lifted up Gold to 149@149½ ℔ cent. This price was not sustained by ½@1 ℔ cent. at the Stock Exchange Board. It subsequently fell to 147½@148 ℔ cent; but after Bank hours the bidding was again advanced to 148⅞ ℔ cent. As the rise of the morning took place after the remittances to Europe by the steamers were made up, the quotations on London were unsettled through the day.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, resolved to have no Second Board on Saturdays, until further notice. A motion was also entered to conform the by-laws of the Board conformably to this practice. This will come up for action ten days hence. At the morning Board the Government securities were firm. The entire sales of the Popular 5-20 years Loan, at the Loan Agency and at the Treasury direct, yesterday, were about two million of dollars. To-day the orders through, and sales by, Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co., Sub-Agents, amount to $500,000; FISK & HATCH, $200,000; VERMILYE & Co., $250,000, and the First National Bank $50,000. The subscriptions at the Treasury office direct are $310,000. The Share list was free from excitement, at about yesterday's prices, except Cumberland Coal, which was run up to 34@35 ℔ cent. before the Board, but fell back to 32½ at the Board, on private telegrams, manipulated as from Baltimore, of a legal decision or some other stroke of good fortune in favor of the stock. In the afternoon the rumors were renewed, and sales made up to 34@34½ ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock on the Street the changes in Stocks from the Board sales were not important. The quotations, compared with Friday night, are:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	148⅞	148¾	Harlem Pref.	128	130
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	108½	Mich. Central	124	124¼
N. Y. Central	131⅞	135	Mich. Southern	88⅝	88⅝
Erie	109	108⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	135	135
Erie Preferred	105	105	Illinois Cen.	127¼	126¼
Hudson	136⅝	136½	Pittsburgh	106⅝	106⅜
Pacific Mail	239	240	Fort Wayne	86¼	86
Harlem	141½	136	Rock Island	108⅝	109
Canton	35	35¼	Galena	111¼	111
Cumb. Coal new	99⅛	99½	Reading	122½	122½
Toledo	119⅝	119	Quicksilver	66½	67¼
Northwest	42⅞	43	Chicago and A.	82	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union	117	Chatham	98
American	123	Bank of N. America	104
North River	108	Irving	96
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Continental	96
Commerce	105	St. Nicholas	100
Mechan. Bank'g As.	100	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	93	Imp. and Traders'	109
Am. Exchange	110½	Park	135
Pacific	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Al. & T. H. 1sts	103
N. Y. Cen 6s, Real Est	102½	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103½	Al. & T. H. 2d. inc.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s. Con. '76	123	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
Erie R. firsts, '68	111	Chi. & N. W. first M.	91½
Erie seconds, '79	112½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	75½
Erie thirds, '83	113	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	89
Erie fourths, '80	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	95
Erie fifths, '88	109	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	109½	Gal. & Chic. Extd.	114
Hud. R. firsts, '69	110	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	106
Hud. R. thirds, '75	126½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Harlem thirds, '68	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88
Michigan C. '69 & '72	117	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	104
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	118	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85½
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	122	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	82½
Michigan S. seconds	105½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	113	Chic. & Alton firsts	102
Ill. Central, '75	119	Chic. & Alton seconds	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,934,475 16, including for customs, $178,000; payments, $2,027,358 80; balance, $29,327,018 15.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Oct. 7, says of the approaching pork season:

"The cool, chilly weather which now prevails, reminds our pork packers that the time is at hand when preparations should be made for the curing and packing of pork; and, accordingly, we find a general overhauling of slaughter-houses, packing-houses, and the machinery connected with them, and may soon expect to see on Change daily those whom the pork season usually brings from the Eastern cities and from beyond the ocean, to participate in the great annual pork season, for which Cincinnati has been so long and widely celebrated. The weather is even now, amply cold for slaughtering and curing, which is quite unusual, and those who deal in hogs, or, in other words, hog jobbers are numerous in the localities of the city where those who deal in pork do mostly congregate. The partial failure of the corn crop, and the high prices to which corn has advanced, have produced considerable excitement among the farmers, and put up their ideas of prices to a somewhat extravagant point, and consequently there have been but few contracts made. The superior quality of the corn crop in Kentucky, and the abundance of good stock hogs in that State, will lead to a large supply of well fatted hogs, and as a large portion of them will be brought to this market, with the hogs from this State, which will also be good, will make a large portion of the hogs to be packed here this season, superior to the general run of the entire West, for, owing to the poor corn crop in Indiana and Illinois, a large number of hogs will be sent to market from these States but partially fatted."

Sales of Real Estate—Oct. 9, 1863.

BY MESSRS. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Brooklyn Property.

House and lot No. 84 Columbia-st. $10,650

INCENDIARISM ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Burning of the Champion.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Through the kindness of Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co., of this city, I have been allowed to peruse a letter just received from Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM N. SMITH, giving the particulars of one of the most heartrending steamboat disasters which has occurred on our waters for a long time past.

At 6 o'clock A. M. on the 28th of September, the passengers on the steamer *Robert Campbell*, when near Milliken's Bend, La., were aroused by the cry of fire. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that passengers had barely time to run to the bow of the boat before the intense heat compelled them to jump from the staging into the stream.

The boat was only about 100 yards from the shore, but the current was so strong and the water so deep that many of those who jumped into the river were carried away and drowned. Fortunately but few ladies and children were on board. All the ladies were saved with the exception of one, an invalid, whom it was found impossible to rescue. Two children of Mrs. COOLEY were lost; she was saved. The lost are as follows:

Two children of Mrs. Cooley; Mrs. Sarah Hampton, refugee; A. T. Curtiss, 13th Iowa; Mr. Porter, boat carpenter; Lieut. Perril, 8th Missouri; —— Roberts, hospital steward, 32d Ohio; —— Thomas, 45th Illinois; Counninghall, deck passenger; Samuel Magruder, cook; Wm. Blogard, cook; Lizzie Marshall, chambermaid; Wm. Bent, texas-tender; Mike O'Brien, James Flaterly, Mike Whales, Dan, of crew; O. D. Lynch, second clerk, and four or five names unknown.

The fire, Gen. SMITH states, was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary, originating in the hold.

Loss continued: Capt. T. J. LANDEN, aid to Gen. W. S. SMITH; 2d Lieut. J. M. HOPKINS, Co. I, 40th Illinois, body recovered; 1st Lieut. R. WARNER, 33d Illinois.

There was no particular panic among the passengers or crew. The boat was owned by R. CAMPBELL & Co., of St. Louis, was three years old, and valued at $60,000. She was insured for $25,000.

Gen. SMITH writes that he has to thank God for a very narrow escape; also, that the *Gen. Anderson* showed great kindness to the half-drowned and half-clad passengers and crew of the ill-fated boat, while the steamer *Sunny South* steamed by, seeing them in distress, without offering them the slightest assistance.

Another Dastardly Act of Incendiarism—Three Steamers Destroyed.

From the St. Louis News, Oct. 5.

The prediction, so often repeated in these columns, that the sympathizers of secession in this city are determined to destroy all the boats arriving at or departing from this port for points below, seems to be fully verified, and that they will be successful appears from the immunity which has thus far attended these dastardly attempts at incendiarism.

Yesterday three more were added to the already long catalogue of splendid steamers which have been destroyed by fire, through the vandalism and hate of the Secessionists of St. Louis.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the *Chancellor*, which on Saturday had been towed to the foot of Carr-street, was discovered to be on fire, which seemed to originate in the rear part of the boat. No fire had been on the boat during the day, except in the blacksmith shop, which was at a point distant from where the fire evidently originated.

The flames spread with great rapidity. Immediately above the burning boat lay the *Forest Queen*. Her lines were detached, and she swung around, striking the *Chancellor*, and almost instantly igniting along her entire length. A ferry-boat was made fast to her, which dragged her into mid-stream, where she was cut loose. The ferry-boat again returned to the levee, and made fast to the *Catahoula*, which had been cut loose and had floated down to what, as events proved, would have been a safe berth.

But, through a strange fatality which seems to attend all the boats the ferry-boats attempt to save, she was drawn out into the river and dropped at a point where she was struck broadside by the *Forest Queen*, and was quickly in flames. A large number of other boats, including large barges filled with freight cars for Government use on Southern railroads, were lying above and below in close proximity. That they escaped is marvelous and most fortunate.

The *Chancellor* was built in 1856, cost $35,000, and was valued at about $20,000. The *Forest Queen* was five years old, and cost $29,000. The *Catahoula* was four years old, and valued at about $30,000. In view of the great demand on the part of Government for transports, these, as well as other boats, were valued very nearly at their first costs. There was some insurance on all the boats, but it probably will not cover more than one-third or one-half the loss.

The Approaching Political Campaign.

A SPEECH FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

At a Union meeting at Rockville, Md., on Saturday, Postmaster-General BLAIR made a speech, in which he discussed the question of reconstruction, and criticised Mr. SUMNER's programme with much severity.

Mr. BLAIR expresses the opinion that the course of the Abolitionists is despotic, and may be fatal to republican institutions; that the Washington *Chronicle*, Missouri *Democrat*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*, all claiming official sanction, have struck the key-note of revolution. We made a few quotations from his speech. He said:

"The progress of our arms gives us good reason for believing that peace will soon be restored to our country, and that when it comes it will be an enduring peace, because obtained by preserving the integrity of the Government, and because it will be followed by the early suppression from our system of the institution of domestic Slavery, which occasioned most of the difficulty in the founding of the Government, and has been the only cause which ever seriously endangered its existence. But even while we are indulging these well-founded hopes that our country is saved from destruction by the rebellion, we are menaced by the ambition of the ultra Abolitionists, which is equally despotic in its tendencies, and which, if successful, could not fail to be alike fatal to republican institutions.

The slavocrats of the South would found an oligarchy, a sort of feudal power, imposing its yoke over all who tilled the earth over which they reigned as masters. The Abolition party, while pronouncing philippics against slavery, seek to make a caste of another color, by amalgamating the black element with the free white labor of the land, and so to expand far beyond the present confines of slavery the evil which makes it obnoxious to Republican Statesmen, and now, when the strength of the traitors who attempted to embody a power out of the interests of Slavery to overthrow the Government is seen to fail, they would make the manumission of the slaves the means of infusing their blood into our whole system by blending with it 'amalgamation, equality and fraternity.'

The cultivators of the soil must then become a hybrid race, and our Government a hybrid Government, ending as all such unnatural combinations have ever done, in degraded, if not in abortive generations, and making serfdom for the inferior caste—the unmixed blood of the conqueror race inevitably asserting a despotism over it. To facilitate this purpose a concerted appeal is now made to the people of the Free States through the Press to open the way to this daring innovation, beginning in the Southern States, unhappily now brought under the ban by the Calhounite conspirators. With this view it is proposed to declare the State Governments vacated in that section where they are restored to the Union, and all loyal men of the South whom the treason of Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN, in complicity with Southern traitors, has subjugated, are to come under absolute submission to the representatives of the Northern States in Congress, without the vestige of a State right, a State law or Constitution to protect them—nay, not even a franchise of a vote to send a solitary representative to the legislative body to which their destiny is to be committed.

But it is not over the States in the hands of rebels that the Abolition programme proposes to assume jurisdiction, but over the States when wrested from the usurpation of the rebels, and in condition to be restored to the control of loyal people."

Mr. BLAIR reviews Mr. SUMNER's article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the givings out of the Washington *Chronicle* and the St. Louis *Democrat* in regard to reconstruction, and concludes with the presentation of his own views and those of President LINCOLN. He says:

"I turn from the Abolition programme to that which is presented by President LINCOLN. The issue is made; we must choose one or the other. His plan is simple. He would disabilitate the rebels and their usurpation called a Confederacy of States, and rehabilitate the loyal men and the States and republican Governments.

To do this he must break the power of the conspirators—crush or expel them from the region of insurrection—restoring, in the persons of loyal citizens within the confines of their respective States, the republican governments which now have their administration committed to our loyal armies and citizens who have their protection. As soon as this protection is needless, the State Governments resume their functions, under officers chosen by citizens who have been true to it, and by such others as may be comprehended in an amnesty, and who have given in a sincere adhesion to it and the Government of the Union, and the measures taken in its maintenance.

Missouri, whose Governor, Legislature and Judicial officers betrayed her, expelled her faithless representatives with the aid of the Federal Government, and filled their places with loyal men—abolishing slavery as an earnest of her abhorrence of the means and the ends for which the conspirators against the Union labored.

Kentucky, temporarily paralyzed by the treachery of her Governor, was soon put right by the people when furnished with arms by the Government, carried to them by the lamented and gallant NELSON. In Maryland the attempt to turn her over to the rebels was crushed by the arrest of treasonable legislators. Virginia was overwhelmed for a time; but Western Virginia, being delivered from the armed brigands, called a Convention, elected a Legislature for the whole State, (the greater part of it being still held by the rebels,) was recognized as the law-making power of the whole State, as such divided the State and set up a new State in the West.

This exemplifies the President's mode of saving the Union. He saves the States, putting the power of the Government as soon as they are redeemed, into the hands of loyal men, and then the State resumes its place in the councils of the nation with all its attributes and rights. He has signified his purpose of inviting Tennessee and Louisiana—now in preparation—to follow these examples, and every other State, as soon as it can be rescued from the rebel armies, will be aided to come in and reintegrate the grand family of republics."

In concluding Mr. BLAIR says:

"The issues are thus made up between the President and the rebels and their foreign sympathizers who revolutionize our Government to create a separate government in the South, on the one hand, and on the other hand between the President and the ultra Abolitionists, who would disfranchise the southern section of our country. It is not improbable that the latter, though aiming at a different result, will be found coöperating in the end with conspirators in the South and their foreign allies. They may prefer parting with the South to partnership and equality under the Constitution."

Estimate of the Rebel Strength.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 2.

The latest estimate of the available forces of the rebels is as follows:

Lee	40,000
Hill, at Richmond	8,000
Beauregard, at Charleston	25,000
Bragg	60,000
North Carolina	10,000
At Mobile	10,000
Total	153,000

By dragging in the lame, the halt, very old men and very young boys, under the operations of the rebel conscription law, this number may be increased; but the figures above are believed to include all the tried soldiers now available for severe service in the Confederacy, east of the Mississippi River. BRAGG, in the battle of Chicamauga, had probably 90,000 men, including the raw militia pressed in from Georgia; but at least 30,000 of this army have melted away, either by the casualties of battle or desertion. LEE, in his invasion of Pennsylvania, crossed the Potomac with 90,000 men, and he returned with 60,000. The number that deserted was equal to the number killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It is now in the power of the United States to organize two armies of 150,000 each; one under ROSECRANS and the other under MEADE. If this should be done, and a simultaneous movement be made, the work of crushing the rebellion would be effected. It is manifest the rebels are now in the most critical position they have occupied since the beginning of the war, and the hand of the National Government is nearer to the throat of the rebellion than at any former period. It is not necessary just now to give much attention to the trans-Mississippi rebels. Let all our energies be directed against the forces east of the Mississippi, and in concentrated columns we can move forward, sweeping before us, and scattering into fragments, all that now sustains the rebellion. Never before did such splendid opportunities present themselves to the Government, and if these are promptly and fully taken advantage of, the result will be speedily and decisively effective. Of course while MEADE and ROSECRANS operate against LEE and BRAGG, GILLMORE would annihilate Charleston, leaving nothing but ruins to mark the place where treason was brought forth. It is possible to accomplish all this within what remains of the campaigning season; and if great blunders are not committed, we shall be able on next New-Year, to rejoice over the virtual suppression of the rebellion.

The California Election.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SECRETARIES STANTON AND CHASE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—11:10 A. M.

Hon. F. F. LOW, SAN FRANCISCO: Accept for yourself and the loyal people of California my cordial congratulations on the great victory just achieved.

I hope to send you back a speedy response from Charleston. GILLMORE keeps "moving on their works." News received within an hour leaves no room for doubt. His troops are in fine spirits, his force ample, his skill and energy unsurpassed. A storm has for several days prevented operations by the navy. BURNSIDE has been actively pressing forward on East Tennessee, and ROSECRANS on Chattanooga. BANKS and GRANT are busy.

While our armies are thus "moving on the enemy's works," we rejoice that California has put in such a big lick at rebellion.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT: Thanks for your news from California. I congratulate you and the people of California on their triumph at the polls.

Our military operations on this side are progressing favorably in every direction. News received within the last hour from Charleston shows that the sure and steady progress of Gen. GILLMORE continues, and leaves no room to doubt the success of his operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Hon. F. F. LOW, GOVERNOR ELECT: God be praised for the triumph decided to the cause of Union, freedom and the Constitution by the loyal voters of California.

S. P. CHASE.

Trade with the Rebellious States.

A LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURGH, Miss. July 21, 1863.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst to me, inclosing copy of letter of same date to Mr. MELLEN, special agent of the Treasury, is just received. My Assistant Adjutant General, by whom I shall send this letter, is about starting for Washington, hence I shall be very short in my reply.

My experience in West Tennessee has convinced me that any trade whatever with the rebellious States is weakening to us of at least thirty-three per cent. of our force. No matter what the restrictions thrown around trade, if any whatever is allowed, it will be made the means of supplying to the enemy what they want. Restrictions, if lived up to, make trade unprofitable, and hence none but dishonest men go into it. I will venture to say that no honest man has made money in West Tennessee in the last year, while many fortunes have been made during the time.

The people in the Mississippi Valley are now nearly subjugated. Keep trade out for a few months, and I doubt not but that the work of subjugation will be so complete that trade can be opened freely with the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi—that the people of these States will be more anxious for the enforcement and protection of our laws than the people of the loyal States. They have experienced the misfortune of being without them, and are now in a most happy condition to appreciate their blessings.

No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing, in good faith, any order I may receive from those in authority over me; but my position has given me an opportunity of seeing what would not be known by persons away from the scene of war, and I venture, therefore, to suggest great caution in opening trade with rebels.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Gen Sickles Serenaded.

From the Washington Republican, Oct. 7.

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES was complimented with a serenade at Willard's Hotel last evening. The call was unexpected to him, but the General appeared at the window of his parlor, supported by his crutches, and thanked his friends heartily for the honor done him. He added:

"I hope in a few days to serve the country we all love so well, with my old comrades in the Third army corps. I am willing to do whatever may be required of me by my country, but I trust that I shall soon be able to fulfill the first wish of my heart, which is to enter the field again with those brave men with whom I have been associated throughout the war. [Applause.]

"My friends, I have been in Washington when it seemed that the best hopes of the nation were to be fulfilled in the eternal peace and prosperity of our great Republic; I have been in Washington when she was beleaguered by those from whom she had a right to expect anything else; and I hope, I expect, before I die, to see Washington the capital of the freest and grandest nation on earth."

The General retired amid the hearty applause of the assemblage.

BISHOP HOPKINS ON THE PROTEST.—Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, has replied to the protest entered by Bishop POTTER, of Pennsylvania, and others against his famous Pro-Slavery letter. He charges Bishop POTTER, "not *only with a gross insult* against his senior, but with the more serious offence of a false accusation." He says further:

"I wish you, therefore, to be advertised that I shall publish, within a few months, if a gracious Providence should spare my life and faculties, a full demonstration of the truth 'wherein I stand.' And I shall prove in that book, by the most unquestionable authorities, that slaves and slaveholders were in the Church from the beginning; that slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the Fathers and Councils, and by all Protestant divines and commentators, up to the very close of the last century, and that [illegible] of all Churches and sects throughout the Christian world. I shall contend that our Church, which maintains the primitive rule of catholic consent and abjures all novelties, is bound by her very constitution to hold fast that only safe and enduring rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are 'driven about by every wind of doctrine.' And I shall print your 'indignant reprobation,' with its list of names, in the preface to my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may, at least, do my part to give you notoriety."

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS OF THE CONDITION AND POSITION OF THE ARMY.

From the Cincinnati Times.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Chattanooga on the morning of the 1st of October, that the Army of the Cumberland is now in an impregnable position and will be able to successfully resist any attack which the enemy might see proper to make. All fears or apprehensions for the safety of Gen. ROSECRANS and his little band of heroes can now be set at rest. Sufficient reinforcements have already reached him to secure his flanks against any designs of the rebel commanders, while he is himself able to protect his immediate front.

The reports, credited to rebel authorities, stating that Gen. BRAGG had refused two flags of truce from the Federals, asking the privilege of removing their wounded within their own lines, are false.

On the contrary, the truce has been favorably received, and for two days several hundred ambulances and wagons have passed beyond the rebel lines, and have returned, bearing many of the wounded within our limits. They all speak of having been well treated while in the hands of the enemy. All of the Federal wounded, who are in a condition to be removed, will be allowed to be taken to the National lines, by the rebel commanders. Those returned represent that all the *Federal* killed had not been buried at the time of their departure. The enemy claim that the Nationals bore many of their killed from the field, stating as a reason that but 1,200 dead bodies had been found on the field, while their own number of killed amounts to nearly 5,000.

From this acknowledgment a pretty correct statement of their losses can be arrived at. In this twenty-five thousand in killed and wounded would be a low estimate. The picket lines of the two armies are in close proximity to each other, and they freely exchange papers, and sit together and hold friendly conversations, exchanging canteens and bartering for coffee and other desirable articles of trade. No firing has been indulged in along the lines during the hours of the day. At night, however, shots are frequently to be heard. The enemy are busily engaged in fortifying in their front, thus showing every indication of a long siege in front of Chattanooga. All the boast of the rebels in having secured advantageous positions over that of Gen. ROSECRANS are utterly false. They hold nothing but what has been yielded as of no importance to the safety or strength of the position held by the Federals.

The army with Gen. ROSECRANS is in excellent condition and spirits. They feel a security within themselves, and are fully prepared to meet the enemy should they desire an early renewal of the scenes of the past. Large quantities of supplies and ammunition are being collected at Chattanooga; in anticipation of all emergencies that might accrue. The body of the lamented Gen. LYTLE was reported to have been delivered within the Federal lines on Wednesday evening last, the 30th ult.

An order had been issued by Gen. ROSECRANS, furloughing all the wounded and disabled of the army, on the certificate of a surgeon, for twenty days, to return home. The report of any large force of the enemy having crossed the Tennessee River is incorrect. Full and ample provisions have been made by the Federal commanders, to counteract any such movements on the part of the enemy.

They will find it one thing to cross to the north side of that stream and quite another to return. Heavy rains had fallen in that section of the country, allaying the previous suffocating dust, and placing the roads in fine traveling condition. New roads are also being constructed by the pioneer corps, to facilitate the rapid transportation of supplies, &c. Two pontoon bridges now span the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, and boats are being rapidly built to meet all future emergencies.

In regard to the character of the wounds of the men received in the late battle, much the greater portion are of a slight nature, and the members will soon be returned to their commands.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 6th.

Lieut.-Col. H. V. N. BOYNTON, commanding the Thirty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, left Chattanooga on Thursday, the 1st, and arrived at Cincinnati on Monday last, on short leave of absence. The Colonel was in the thickest of the fight, through both days of the battle on the Chickamauga, and escaped unhurt. He states that the position of our army at Chattanooga is impregnable, and its spirit indomitable. The universal feeling in the army is that of indignation at the reports from the North that they have suffered a defeat.

Chattanooga was the prize fought for, and they hold it. The fortifications in front of Chattanooga are already stronger even than those at Murfreesboro, though not so elaborately finished. The enemy will not dare attack them, and the position on Lookout Mountain, of which the Richmond papers have so much to say, is ineffectual without heavy seige artillery, and then it would only amount to an annoyance. No reinforcements are needed for the mere purpose of holding Chattanooga. The line of communications was perfect, and supplies abundant. The fighting between the corps of THOMAS and LONGSTREET was desperate and bloody beyond all description. The steady valor and fierce tenacity of our men were too much for the fiery and desperate assaults by the flower of the rebel army of Virginia. LONGSTREET's men were showing BRAGG's men, for whom they expressed great contempt, "how to whip the Western Yankees." Our line of battle was the regular formation—two deep. The rebels came up in masses, four and eight battalions deep, and their losses were tremendous. The opinion prevails that if it had not been for the disorganization of two divisions on our right centre Sunday afternoon, the rebel army would have retreated on Monday. Among the Ohioans who particularly distinguished themselves on the field were Gen. STEADMAN and Col. VANDERVEER. Col. V.'s brigade (formerly Gen. ROBERT L. MCCOOK's) were directly opposed in Sunday's battle to BRECKINRIDGE's division, which is reported by the rebel papers to have lost 1,300 out of 1,600 men.

As to the arrival and disposition of reinforcements, it is, of course, improper to say anything. If the rebels ascertain what we are about, they should have the trouble of doing so without the assistance of our newspapers.

GEN. M'COOK'S CONDUCT.

A private letter published in the Springfield, Ill., *Journal*, describing the battle, says:

"Soon after we had got down off Missionary Ridge with our train, and got into the valley road toward Chattanooga, Gen. MCCOOK *and Staff* came riding by *going from the field*; this appeared to give a *fresh impetus* to the retreat. GEORGE rode up to him and asked him how the day was going. 'Oh,' said MCCOOK, 'this is the worst whipped army you ever saw.' 'Well,' said GEORGE, 'can't these men be rallied in this valley and hold it?' 'No, they cannot be rallied this side of Chattanooga,' said MCCOOK. 'Well,' said GEORGE, 'is our whole line giving way?' 'No,' said MCCOOK, 'Gen. THOMAS is trying to rally the men, and is fighting away.'

I was too full to speak, but I felt like cursing the man that would leave the field, as MCCOOK had done, in that critical hour when every man was needed. How could men be expected to fight when their Commanding General had left the field? But, thank God, I felt that there was one hope still left us when I knew that Gen. THOMAS still kept the field. Oh, how I *love* that man; I can't keep from crying now to think how I felt."

Consolidation of Two Army Corps.

The following is the general order in the case of Gens. MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN and their corps:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept 28, 1863.

1. The President of the United States directs that the Twentieth and Twenty-first army corps be consolidated and called the Fourth army corps, and that Maj.-Gen. GORDON GRANGER be the commander of this consolidated corps.

2. It is also directed that a Court of Inquiry be convened, the detail to be hereafter made, to inquire and report upon the conduct of Major-Gens. MCCOOK and CRITTENDEN in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant. These officers are relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Indianapolis, Indiana, reporting their arrival by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

RECAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED FORT WARREN PRISONER.—A Holmes' Hole correspondent writes us that on Monday evening last, 5th inst., the schooner *C. W. Dyer*, of Wellfleet, PIERCE, master, bound to Baltimore, came into that harbor, having on board a man supposed to have been an escaped prisoner from Fort Warren.

Capt. PIERCE states that he sailed from George's Island Roads (in Boston harbor) Saturday night, 3d inst., and on Sunday morning a man came up out of the hold, where he had secreted himself, and on being questioned, confessed that he was a prisoner to the United States Government, and had made his escape from Fort Warren. He told the Captain he was determined to effect his escape, and offered $100 for a passage to Baltimore. "No," replied the patriotic Cape Cod man, "not for $5,000 shall you have a passage in my vessel, but I shall deliver you up to the Government officers the very first harbor I can make." On arriving in the harbor, Capt. PIERCE immediately came ashore, and having made affidavit of the above facts before Justice M. BROWN, the man was at once arrested by Sheriff LUCE, and committed to the county jail at Edgartown. He gave his name as "JOHN." Capt. PIERCE thinks he is probably one of the *Tacony's* crew.—*Boston Journal, Oct. 7.*

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.—A letter from an officer on board the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge*, dated Brest, (France,) Sept. 18, to the Boston *Journal*, says:

"We are all ready for the pirate *Florida*, watching her movements sharply, and waiting impatiently for her advent, hoping to give a good account of ourselves. But the French Government is going to enforce the twenty-four hour rule, as did the English in the case of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville*, at Southampton. This makes our task extremely difficult, for the *Florida* can go some distance up the Channel, which is strongly defended and difficult to force, not to mention half a dozen line-of-battle ships lying near. If we lie off the port we must be a long distance out, owing to the rocks and shoals which here abound, thus giving her a good opportunity to escape on any dark night."

Stamp Decisions.

The following important decision concerning stamp duties on proprietary articles has been made by Commissioner LEWIS:

The stamp duties imposed in the first paragraph of Schedule C, in the Act of July 1, 1862, having been deemed by many persons to apply only to proprietary medicines, it becomes necessary to call the attention of manufacturers and dealers to the true interpretation of said schedule.

In section 99, the subjects of the duty imposed in said schedule are spoken of as "proprietary articles;" in section 107 they are described by the words "drugs, medicines, preparations, compositions, articles, or things;" in the proviso to section 109 they are described as "medicines, preparations and compositions;" in section 110 they are spoken of as "articles or commodities." In the first paragraph under Schedule C, the articles or commodities made subject to stamp duty are distributed into four classes, as follows:

First. Any preparation or composition whatsoever wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing of the same.

Second. Any preparation or composition whatsoever wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same.

Third. Any preparation or composition whatsoever which is prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent.

Fourth. Any preparation or composition whatsoever which is held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as a proprietary medicine, or as a remedy or specific for any disease, diseases, or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body.

The descriptions contained in these four clauses embrace four distinct classes of commodities, and the first three are by no means to be treated as a mere limitation upon the fourth. The fourth class is limited and qualified by the proviso in section 107, which must be construed as heretofore explained in decision No. 114. The mere fact of the publication of a formula in one of the text-books or journals specified in that section will not exempt a preparation, compounded according to such formula, from stamp duty, when the fact of such publication is ignored, and the claim to a private formula or occult secret or art is distinctly set forth upon the labels and wrappers accompanying the preparation, as is usually the case with such preparations as Godfrey's Cordial, Batson's British Oil, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Lee's Bilious Pills, &c.

All articles belonging to either of the first three classes, such as inks, blackings, cements, sauces, flavoring extracts, polishes, culinary preparations, or compositions of any nature whatsoever, which purport to have been prepared under any private formula or occult secret or art, or in the making of which the maker claims any exclusive right or title, or which are prepared under any letters patent, are as fully subject to the stamp duty as those in the fourth class.

From and after Oct. 1, 1863, none of the articles named in Schedule C, including perfumery, cosmetics and playing cards, as well as articles in the above-described classes, whether they are of foreign or domestic manufacture, can be lawfully offered for sale without having the requisite stamp affixed. By the 27th section of the act of March 3, 1863, any person who shall offer for sale any of the articles named without the same being duly stamped, whether he is the manufacturer or a dealer, is subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, for a sale.

All persons, whether dealers or manufacturers, are required to affix and duly cancel the stamps at once upon all such articles as are offered for sale by them. Unstamped articles in the hands of persons other than the manufacturers, which are merely stored in the original packages, and not offered for sale, will not be liable to confiscation; but all goods which are found exposed for sale upon their shelves or counters, or which have been removed from the original package, are subject to forfeiture under the provisions of section 109, unless the requisite stamps are affixed and canceled.

It is not proposed by this office to require that the penalties of the law shall be enforced on account of the sale of unstamped articles in the original package prior to the first day of February, 1864, where such sales are made to dealers who purchase to sell again; *provided*, that in all such cases the purchaser shall be furnished by the seller with the requisite amount of stamps, which must then be affixed and cancelled as soon as the package is opened. The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced for any sales of unstamped articles, whether the same are of foreign or domestic manufacture, when such sales are made on or after the first day of February, 1864.

Every person who offers any such articles for sale will be required by the Assessor of his district to take and subscribe, monthly, the oath No. 34, which, together with the oaths taken by manufacturers of proprietary articles, should be filed in the office of the Collector, instead of being transmitted to this office as heretofore.

If the manufacturer of proprietary articles, or the wholesale dealer in the same, acting in good faith, and upon such information as he can obtain, affixes a stamp answering to the retail price in the market where he deals, or in the vicinity thereof, he will be exempt from proceedings for a penalty, even though in other parts of the country such articles may be sold at enhanced prices; but if any such articles are subsequently sold at an enhanced price, it will be the duty of the seller to affix the additional stamps required.

When any of the above-described articles are sold in bulk, as by the gallon or barrel, they will be subject to excise tax as a manufacture, either specific or *ad valorem*, as the case may be, in lieu of the stamp duty; but if they are subsequently offered for sale in a box, bottle, or other similar inclosure, the stamps will require to be affixed. For instance, ink which is claimed as proprietary will be subject, when sold in bulk, to three per cent. tax, as a manufacture not otherwise provided for. Glue, which is claimed as proprietary, but sold in bulk, in the liquid state, will be subject to the specific tax of 25 cents per gallon, &c.

When any manufacturer of proprietary articles, who has paid to this office a sum of money in lieu of the stamp duties, upon articles manufactured and sold since Sept. 1, 1862, without having the requisite stamps affixed, shall furnish satisfactory proof to this office that he has actually affixed stamps to any of the identical articles upon which the duty has been thus paid heretofore, the amount thus affixed will be refunded in stamps; *provided* they are thus affixed on or before the 1st day of January, 1864.

The Bostonians and the Russians.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BOSTON, Sept. 3[illegible], 1863.

To Rear-Admiral Lisovsky, Commanding the Russian Fleet, New-York Harbor:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a resolution passed by a unanimous vote of both branches of the City Council, inviting you to visit Boston with the squadron under your command. The citizens of the United States hail your visit with delight, and desire to personally show your officers their appreciation of the compliment your sovereign has paid to us by the presence of your fleet.

Boston, you are probably aware, is the second commercial city of the United States. Her business relations with Russia are extensive. The waters of our harbor, we should feel, were honored by your visit; and a new incentive would be furnished to the kindly feeling of friendship which already exists between the people of our respective countries.

Aldermen TYLER and HENSHAW, of this city, will bear this communication to you, and suggest such additional motives as will, I trust, prove effectual in inducing you to accept our hospitalities.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor.

[REPLY.]

His Honor the Mayor of Boston:

SIR: I have had the gratification of expressing verbally to the delegates of the City of Boston my deeply felt gratitude for the high honor your citizens offer us by their courteous invitation. These lines, Sir, are the expression of the warmest and most respectful appreciation of the friendship of your great and generous nation, of a feeling entertained by everybody in this squadron, and it certainly will be one of my most gratifying duties to come to your waters with my squadron as soon as I find it possible.

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
S. LISOVSKY,
Rear Admiral Imperial Russian Navy.
The 5th of October, 1863, Flagship *Alexander Nevsky*.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 10.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT excited and market 3c. better; sales 400,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 18½@$1 20 for No. 1 do., $1 19½@$1 22 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18 for Racine Spring, $1 28@$1 31 for Red Winter Western. CORN in good demand; market 5c.@6c. better; sales 580,000 bushels at 96c.@98c. OATS, &c., quiet. WHISKY better; sales 800 bbls., at 61c.@63c. CANAL FREIGHTS weaker; 13c. on Corn, 15c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 91,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,180 bbls. Flour; 127,000 bushels Wheat; 270,000 bushels Corn; 31,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 10.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT active; Southern Red, $1 55@$1 60; White quiet. CORN dull, at $1 02. WHISKY nominal, at 63¼c.@64c. COFFEE quiet; Rio Janeiro at 31¼c.@34c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 10.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT steady; sales 4,000 bushels, at $1 43@$1 50; red, $1 55@$1 75. CORN advancing tendency; sales 67,000 bushels, at $1 03@$1 05. WHISKY 63c.

LAW REPORTS.

Non-Repair of the Public Streets—Liability Therefor.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Monell, Robertson and Monell.

Maria Anderson, Respondent, vs. Patrick Dickie, Appellant.—The plaintiff in this action brought suit for the recovery of $2,000 damages, sustained by her on the 18th of June, 1862, by stepping into a vault-hole in front of premises Nos. 68 and 70 Lispenard-street, which premises are owned by the defendant. The defendant admits the ownership of the premises, and of the vault being in front of the said premises, but says that the vault was in good condition, and covered by a strong substantial cover, which was well secured.

That on the 1st of May, he parted with the possession of the premises and the vault-hole to a tenant, and that the same was in possession of the tenant at the time of the alleged accident.

It was shown in evidence that at the time of the accident the covering to the hole was in good condition, but that on that day the tenant had been getting in a stock of coals, and that the covering was left off after the coals had been put away. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $750.

The appellant takes the following points:

1st. The premises were at the time in the possession of the tenant, and that he was *prima facie* liable.

2d. If the tenant, as the presumption is, did not replace the grating in its place after using it, he, and not the defendant, is liable.

The respondent takes the following point:

That where a party appropriates any portion of the street or highway to his own use, he is bound at his peril to keep it in such a condition that it is as safe as before. And even the fact that it had been rendered unsafe by the act of a stranger will not relieve him from liability where the party injured was free from negligence. The decision was reserved.

Benedict & Boardman, for appellant; Ira D. Warren, for respondent.

Landlord and Tenant—Title Disputed—Justice may Pass on "Right of Possession."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Van Benschoten vs. Anthony.—Summary proceedings were taken originally on this action in a Justices Court, to dispossess an alleged tenant of the defendant, who claimed, after his time had expired, to be in possession under a lease from the plaintiff.

The plaintiff obtained an injunction restraining the issuing of the warrant to dispossess, claiming that as the question of title arose before the Justice, he could not hear the cause.

The defendant thereupon moved to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that the question of title did not arise before the Justice, but only the "right of possession," and therefore the Justice had full power to issue his warrant removing all persons from the premises. (Ehle *vs.* Quackinboss, 6 Hill.; Muller *vs.* Bayard, 18 Abbott.)

Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Roswell D. Hatch & W. Grigg for the motion; Hill, Courtney & Monell opposed.

Opinion in the Stanler Will—Proceedings Before the Surrogate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In Re The Will and Codicil of Christian Stanler.—BY THE SURROGATE—The will of the testator is fully proven, and must be admitted to probate. The paper propounded as a codicil to this will was not executed in accordance with the requirements of the statute. In fact, there is no execution shown beyond the mere physical act of signing. There was an absence and disregard of all the forms of publication, rogation of witnesses, &c., which our law has wisely and carefully required and provided, and which are necessary to show the intent of a testator and his comprehension and purpose in what he is doing. Probate of the codicil must be denied.

Cambreling & Pyne for proponents; F. F. Marbury for contestants.

In the Surrogate's Court the accounts of the Executors of Norman Peck, George Buckingham, Edward P. Allen and James Donaldson were finally settled and adjusted, and decrees of distribution made.

The Hopper will is still on trial.

During the week the wills of the following named persons have been admitted to probate by the Surrogate: William McCann, George W. Bethune, D.D.; Patrick Bacon, James Davis, James McGill, Henry Wilmers, Henry E. Blossom, Samuel Levy, Levin Tehnon, and M. F. Seely. None of these wills contain any provision of special public importance.

Proceedings in Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the Surrogate delivered a decision recognizing the right of the alleged infant grandchildren of the late Abraham R. Lawrence to contest the probate of his will.

The question in this case is one of the legitimacy of Mr. Lawrence's daughter, the mother of these infants.

The Surrogate decides that these infants have a *status* in Court to contest the will, and that the question of their legal interest and that of the executors of the will must proceed *pari passu*.

In the estate of the late Wm. B. Moffat, the Surrogate made an order for the payment by the executors of a judgment of $1,200.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Oct.	14	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Oct.	14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Oct.	17	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct.	17	New-York	Southampton.
Columbia	Oct.	20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct.	20	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Oct.	21	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Oct.	23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Oct.	24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Oct.	28	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct.	31	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	Nov.	1	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Nov.	3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov.	28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec.	12	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Sept.	24	Liverpool	Quebec.
Columbia	Sept.	29	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Oct.	1	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Oct.	3	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct.	3	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Oct.	6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Oct.	6	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Oct.	7	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct.	10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Oct.	13	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Oct.	14	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	Oct.	17	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Oct.	17	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Oct.	20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct.	21	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Oct.	24	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct.	28	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Oct.	31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct.	31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov.	3	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Nov.	17	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Evening Star	Oct.	17	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Oct.	12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau.
Eagle	Oct.	14	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov.	9	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau.
Corsica	Dec.	7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 1½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BOND.
In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and Interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock of said Company, for the election of Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of October next, at noon.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1863.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO DELIVER, upon application, "5-20" 6 per cent. bonds in all denominations, at par.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Agents for the U. S. 5-20 Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA State coupons bought or collected at best rates.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE
PER STEAMER CHINA,
AND WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
MAGNIFICENT QUALITY,
in all the new and most desirable shades.
PLAIN AND BROCHE TAFFETAS,
RICH AND ELEGANT FOR EVENING DRESSES.
BUYERS WILL FIND THESE GOODS WORTHY OF THEIR ATTENTION.
—ALSO—
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway.

DRYGOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
Between Leonard and Franklin sts., New-York.
HAVE NOW OPEN
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BLACK, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
in great variety.
MERINOS,
OTTOMANS,
ALPACCAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIN and FIGURED POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN.
STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 Broadway.

SCARLET AND BLUE CLOTHS.
ONE BALE, JUST RECEIVED, and will be OPENED on MONDAY, Oct. 12.
STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 Broadway.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Merinos, Poplins, Reps, Woolen Plaids, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOURNING GOODS
in every variety, Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, De Laines, &c., at Retail.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner GRAND-STREET,
FALL HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A full assortment at Retail.
Also at STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A large assortment of the very latest styles at retail.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—ROBES DE CHAMBRE and UNDERCLOTHING ready made and made to order.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Linens, Sheetings, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, 12TH INST., OPENING OF
NEW GOODS.
The finest assortment of new PLAIDED POPLINS, made expressly for the Paris market.
2 cases new STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH, extra rich quality.
3 cases STRIPED POPLINS, at $1 25, double width, worth $1 50.
PLAIDED TAFFETAS LAINE, PLAIN SURIN CLOTH, at 38c., worth 50c.

SILKS.
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, double-faced, figured and plain, all new shades.

CLOTH FOR LADIES' WEAR.
This department being just opened, all the goods will be sold without profit during the first three months.
WHITE GOODS cheaper than they can be bought by the case.

MERINOS.
Special attention is asked from the ladies to the shades and qualities just received. The same for plain POPLINS and OTTOMANS.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.
All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA SHAWLS.—ON MONDAY I WILL OPEN another lot of India Camel's Hair Shawls, embracing some very rare designs.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

DANCING.

J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

COMMENCE OCT. 17.
FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.
Circulars may now be had at the Academy, or at A. Rankin's, No. 165 5th-av.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND 18TH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EVENING COURSE OF FRENCH LESSONS for gentlemen and youth, at Prof. C. F. GILLETTE'S, (formerly French Teacher of the Mount Washington Institute,) No. 192 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts., will open MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ P. M. Separate classes for beginners and advanced pupils. A special department for French Commercial Correspondence. Circulars may be had at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Dechaux, No. 653 Broadway; Franc C. Adams & Co.'s, specie brokers, No. 9 Nassau-st., and at the Professor's.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM CONnecticut, a situation to teach English, French and music in a pleasant family, either in this City or near it. The best of references given. Address E. M. S., Box No. 175 Times Office.

TO PROFESSORS OF DANCING.—WANTed, a gentleman Professor of Dancing, to teach in a ladies' school on Mondays and Thursdays, from 4 to 6 P. M. Apply personally to Mrs. H. SIMONS, Nos. 21 and 22 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT PAIR OF DARK chestnut stallions, of the Ringgold stock; splendid action and carriage and well broke to drive together. They are both excellent, either as roadsters, chargers, hunters or carriage horses. May be seen for a few days at A. S. CHAMBERLIN'S, No. 147 East 24th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Common Tents, of Cotton Duck.
Blankets, Woolen, of Domestic manufacture.
Packing Boxes.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit samples of material of which they propose to make the Sack Coats and Tents, and of the Blankets, stating how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make their deliveries.
A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Sack Coats," "Common Tents," "Blankets," or "Packing Boxes," as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for furnishing by contract at this depot
Army Sewed Bootees, sizes 7s to 11s, in such proportion of sizes as may be required. To be in all respects equal to and like the sealed standard sample in this office.
Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.
A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Bootees," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, October 20, 1863:
For regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For regulating and grading Seventy-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
Curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
Curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Curb, gutter and flagging Sixteenth-street, from Avenue D to East River.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from First-avenue to East River.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenue.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
New house for Hose Company No. 11.
New house for Hose Company No. 37.
New house for Hose Company No. 51.
New house for Engine Company No. 24.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 46.
Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 47.
Dredging slip foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.
Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 30 and 31, North River.
Dredging slip between Piers Nos. 43 and 45, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 9, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1863.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY NOON, Oct. 14, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, viz.:
Great Coat Straps;
Uniform Hats;
Drums—Snare complete;
Shelter-Tent Poles, in sets.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.
All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this city.
Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.
Bids will be opened Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Blank forms for Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.
By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.
PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.
Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."
C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

ALBANY RAILWAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received until THURSDAY, Oct 15, 1863, at noon, for the construction of Sections Nos. 1, 4, and part of 5 of a Street Railway, in paved streets of the City of Albany, being about 3½ miles equivalent single track. To be laid with plate rail, 45 pounds per yard, on timber sills and ties, and to be completed on or before the 20th day of December, 1863. Specifications and Plans may be examined at the Office of the Chief Engineer. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible parties, that in case of its acceptance the party proposing will enter into contract for the work with good and sufficient sureties for its due completion in a penal sum of not less than the amount of contract. The Company reserve the right to accept either or neither of the proposals made.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Albany Railway," and directed to SAMUEL McELROY, Chief Engineer, No. 45 North Pearl-st., Albany, N. Y.
N. B.—The above work is the commencement of the entire line, to be built within a few months.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday next, the 15th instant, for supplying fifteen hundred cords, full measure, of good merchantable oak, or other hard wood equal to oak; to be well seasoned and fit for use, and to be delivered and piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places in this harbor, or its vicinity, at which it may be required for consumption. Bids will be considered for the whole or any part (not less than one hundred cords) of the quantity required. Persons making offers which may be accepted, will be required to give security for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them, and are requested to mention the names of such persons in their offers.
All orders should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

TO LET.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the best location in Harlem. The house is 20x40, three-story, brick, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Moderate rent and possession given immediately. Inquire of E. A. MORRISON, 127th-st., first house east of 4th-av., or of W. H. PHILIPS, No. 101 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT FACtoryville, S. I., five minutes' walk from the landing. 12 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. Inquire of D. PELTON, No. 139 West-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THREE CONVENIENT ROOMS, WITH closets, to let to an American man and his wife, on first floor of house No. 3 4th-av. Apply on the premises.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For filling sunken lots at numbers two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street.
For fencing vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street.
For building a sewer in Laight-street, between Hudson and Greenwich; and
For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Cannon-street to the sewer in Lewis-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, known as Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and twenty-five and four thousand four hundred and twenty-six in East Nineteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, and Ward number one thousand four hundred and thirty-three, in Cherry-street, near the corner of Scammel-street; also, all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Laight-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets; also, all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Grand-street, between Cannon and Lewis streets; also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Grand and Lewis streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For paving Forty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For a sewer in Varick-street, from Clarkson to West Houston-street.
For a sewer in Ludlow-street between Houston and Stanton streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-ninth street, and upon the intersecting avenues to the middle of the adjacent blocks between Third-avenue and East River. Also all the property on both sides of Varick-street between West Houston and Clarkson streets, and the lots on the southerly side of Downing-street from the corner of Varick to and including Ward number 1463 of said street. Also all the property on both sides of Ludlow-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, October 10, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating and grading First Avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street.
The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situate on both sides of the First-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each way from First-avenue, from Houston-street, through First-avenue to the Harlem River.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Oct. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of considering the subject relative to the opening of Ann-street. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear without further notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, JOHN HARDY, F. I. A. BOOLE, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.
A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 26th day of October next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.
All dividends not called for by the 26th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

HELP WANTED.

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.
Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.
For further information, apply at our office, No. 52 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.
ROSS, STEELE & CO.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 28, 1863.

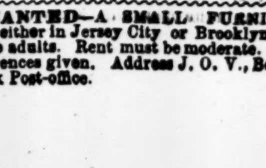
WOOD-CARVERS.—WE WOULD EMPLOY 20 to 30 good wood-carvers; warrant them liberal wages and steady employment for one year, at our furniture factory. Inquire or address MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A woolen mill; to one thoroughly competent to take charge of such in all its branches (none else need apply) a liberal salary will be given. Address, with references, C. A. B., Box No. 111 Times Office.

CONDUCTORS WANTED.—SEVERAL RESpectable middle-aged men wanted as conductors on a City line. Applicants may address CITY CARS, Box No. 2,967 New-York Post-office, stating references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE confectionery business, to go a short distance in the country. One that has some knowledge of the business may address T. E., Box No. 126 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.



ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order. Broken eyes replaced without the necessity of a personal visit. Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1863, at 1 o'clock,
At Sherwood, Bergen Heights, New-Jersey,
On the ground.
75 villa plots and 185 city lots, together with several small cottages and a handsome gothic cottage, with about one acre of ground attached.
The above property is situated about two miles from Jersey City Ferry, and accessible at all times by dummy engines and horse cars, starting every 15 minutes from the ferry house and passing through the property. A more desirable investment for capitalists or those wishing comfortable homesteads in the neighborhood of New-York, has seldom been offered.
For maps and other information, apply to DAVID SCOTT, No. 98 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to ANDREW CLERK & CO., No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:
About 180 lots of ground, comprising a plot of about 15 acres, known as the "Ditmar Tract," lying between Hudson and Brooklyn-avenues, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone-streets. The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M.
From store No. 113 Wall-st.:
5 bales COTTON, captured by United States steamer *Fort Henry*
15 bales Sea Island COTTON, cargo sloop *Richards*.
30 bales Old BAGGING, cargo schooner *Frolic*.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern Dist. Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize bark "SPRINGBOK," consisting of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, HATS, WOOL, COTTON, LINEN, THREAD, NEEDLES, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, HAIR BRUSHES, PENCILS, SABRES, BUTTONS, WRAPPING AND WRITING PAPER, TEA, COFFEE, PEPPER, PIMENTO, CLOVES, NUTMEGS, ROOT GINGER, EPSOM SALTS, MUSTARD, SALTPETRE, DRUGS, TIN, &c., &c., &c.
N. B.—A steamer will leave the Barge Office, foot of Whitehall-st., at 10 o'clock, to convey purchasers to the sale.
ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 19th day of October, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize sloop *Evening Star*, consisting of nine bales and part bales of cotton, and four round bales of loose cotton.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn.
40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part cargo of the prize schooner *Hattie*.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

THE LARGEST PUBLIC SALE OF BLOODED HORSES EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.
Mr. A. MAILLIARD'S 4th (fourth) annual sale of STALLIONS, COLTS and FILLIES, consisting of 75 (seventy-five) THOROUGHBREDS and HALFBREDS, by SLASHER, HERMES and NERO, will take place at his breeding farm, BORDENTOWN, New-Jersey, on
THURSDAY NEXT, Oct. 15, 1863,
at 10 A. M. precisely, rain or shine.
Terms cash, in bankable funds.
Trains leave New-York at 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy; at 7 A. M., via Jersey City and Trenton.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1863.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on the first, second and third WEDNESDAYS, 7th, 14th and 21st of October, at the corral near the Washington Observatory, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, condemned as unfit for public service.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.
SHREWSBURY.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
The steamers META and HELEN will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:
META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5, 10 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8, 2½ P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7, 11 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9, 2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9, 6 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 6¾ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13, 7½ A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 14, 3 P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14, 7½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 16, 9½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19, 10 A.M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 21, 9 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22, 10 A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 21, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23, 10½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22, 2 P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

FOR RED BANK AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. J. P. CORLIES.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, Oct. 9, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 2½ P.M.
Monday, Oct. 12, 8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 12, 2½ P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13, 8½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 14, 2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15, 8½ A.M.	Friday, Oct. 16, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 8½ A.M.	Monday, Oct. 19, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 2 P.M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 21, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 22, 2 P.M.	Friday, Oct. 23, 2 P.M.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FAMILY RESIdence pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Brooklyn; 40 minutes from the Fulton Ferry by horse-cars; the house is of brick, large and well built and fitted up with all modern improvements. There is a good garden, outhouses, stable, &c., suitable for a gentleman of means. No agent or party desiring to swap property need apply. Address E. T., Box No. 1,549, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT South Bergen, N. J., two miles from Jersey City, containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, gas and water, together with every convenience for a first-class family; horse-cars every 10 minutes. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, South Bergen, or C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE.—For sale on 5th-av., opposite Madison-square, an elegant extra large house, through to Broadway, with costly furniture. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

MUSICAL.

PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.
Harmonic new scale, which have been so much admired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. They may be had of the manufacturer,
J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, New-York: Mountaineer's Song, dedicated to Wm. Castle, and Idol of Beauty Serenade, dedicated to Brignoli, by L. M. Gottschalk. Price 50 cents each. "I Cannot Bid Thee Go, My Boy," and "Kiss Me as of Old, My Mother," sung by Rollin Howard, Bryants' Minstrels, composed by E. G. B. Holder. Price 30 cents each.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9,
No. 495 BROADWAY.
This is the best and cheapest Machine
FOR TAILORS' USE
Ever produced. Price, $45.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTER 20 FEET long, nearly new and paneled, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 52 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONE WEEK MORE,
AND
POSITIVELY BUT ONE,
OF
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
who have been persuaded to remain a week longer, to accommodate the thousands who have not been able to GAIN AN ENTRANCE TO THE MUSEUM.
BUT THIS WEEK IS THEIR LAST.
They cannot remain longer from their homes. Let all who would see them do it this week.
The company is composed of eight men and three women, including
NONAQUATA—GODDESS OF NIGHT:
THE POCAHONTAS OF THE WEST,
an Indian Girl of the Crow tribe, of great beauty.
THE SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
EDRIC THE DANE;
OR,
THE SHADOW OF FATE.
In the course of which
THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOST,
is introduced
IN SEVEN DISTINCT TABLEAUX,
and during which
FIVE DIFFERENT GHOSTS
appear all at one time, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
This is one of the most interesting and intensely thrilling dramas of the season.
THE PLOT. THE SCENES.
THE CHARACTERS. THE DEEP, DARK DUNGEON,
And above all,
THE GREAT GHOSTAL SPECTRE
thrills the audience with
BREATHLESS ATTENTION AND WONDER.
It will be succeeded at each representation by
THE GREAT GERMAN COMEDIETTA,
THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.
in which
MR. D. L. MORRIS
the great native American Dutch Comedian appears in
THE LAUGHABLE CHARACTER,
HANS BARTLE.
This Farce is brimfull of fun, and keeps the audience in
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
from the commencement to the close.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE GIANT BOY,
Eighteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
the tallest man living. Also,
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe, representing
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
encamped in the Mountains of old Castile, including the
DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALCARREGUI,
surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S
PETITE SEWING-MACHINE,
a most perfect and beautiful specimen of mechanism, presented to her by
MESSRS. WHEELER & WILSON,
and for whom they manufactured it expressly.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW PLAY OF
ROSEDALE;
OR, THE
RIFLE BALL.
MR. WALLACK
takes much pleasure in announcing that the new drama has made the
GREATEST SUCCESS YET ACHIEVED AT THIS THEATRE,
and, to prevent disappointment would respectfully suggest
AN EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS.
Box Book open a week in advance. Seats may now be secured from 8 to 4.

IRVING HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1863.
GRAND BILLIARD MATCH FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York,
AGAINST
JOHN SEEREITER, of Detroit.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,
to be obtained at the principal billiard rooms, and at the door.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; playing to commence at 7½.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron Steamship
BELLONA,
3,000 TONS, CAPT. J. J. BROWN,
WILL SAIL
On THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

payable in U. S. Currency.
For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
No freight taken for Havana. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANNA DIRECT,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M. No freight received or bills of lading signed after Wednesday. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a strictly private social family of young people; a parlor and bedroom, or one large room, and an early dinner required; a liberal price for suitable accommodations; unexceptionable reference given; location preferred between Lexington and 6th avs. Address, for two days, L. H. FOSTER, Box No. 163 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a genteel family, where there are few or no boarders; two rooms communicating, with the modern conveniences of bath, water closet, &c.; between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th to 27th sts., preferred; first-class references given. Address D. S. A., Box No. 159 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR HOBOKEN by a young married couple of respectability; would like a second story, furnished room and bedroom adjoining; a private family preferred who dine at midday. Partial board for the gentleman, (German.) References given; terms must be reasonable. Address M. L. S., Box No. 3,011 Post-office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; with modern improvements. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I. —A private family occupying a desirable house, a few minutes' walk from the landing, would take two or three persons for the Winter, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a lady and son; location must be above 30th-st. and west of 4th-av.; two rooms required; one large, with fire and southern exposure, the other small. Address, stating lowest terms, (which must be moderate,) T. T., Box No. 416 Post office. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, in a first-class house; private family preferred; three bedrooms and parlor, with private table. Location above 14th-st. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address Box No. 846 Post-office, stating terms, etc.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a respectable family; location desired in the neighborhood of 14th or 23d-st. Address A. W., Box No. 1,144 Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, (no children or servants,) a suite of three or four rooms, unfurnished, without board, on second or third floor; must be in a pleasant location, and with a quiet and respectable family. Address C. L. C., Box No. 133 Times Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Continue to extract teeth without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Dr. Colton, the original maker and demonstrator of the anæsthetic effects of the gas, will administer it in person. Dentists instructed and furnished with the right apparatus on reasonable terms. Send for a circular. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO., Office No. 22 Bond-st.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, either in Jersey City or Brooklyn, by a family of three adults. Rent must be moderate. Unexceptionable references given. Address J. O. V., Box No. 2,656 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in a
NEW CHARACTER!
MONDAY, OCTOBER 12
will be presented the drama of
RUY BLAS,
in which
EDWIN BOOTH
will sustain for THE FIRST TIME
in New-York, the character of
RUY BLAS,
supported by
Mr. L. P. BARRETT,
Who will appear for the first time also, as Don Cæsar de Bazan, and a powerful Company, embracing the names of Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Hinde, Floyd, Messrs. Vining Bowers, A. H. Davenport, Bland, Hagan, Eberle, Dennison, Hinde, &c. After which the screaming farce of
A THUMPING LEGACY.
Jerry Ominous............Mr. Vining Bowers.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Respectfully announces his
FIRST GRAND EXHIBITION
for the season, of the
NITROUS OXIDE
LAUGHING GAS,
at the COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13.
SIXTY GALLONS will be made and administered.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN
will inhale the Gas, the same care as formerly being exercised in the selection.
Dr. C. will endeavor to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen that have attended his exhibitions in former years.
The anæsthetic effects of the Gas will be explained.
AN EVENING OF MERRIMENT AND MUSIC.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director............MAX MARETZEK.
FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) OCT. 12, at 8 o'clock, will be presented Verdi's popular opera, in four acts, of
ERNANI,
with its incomparably great cast, including
MME. JOSEFINE MEDORI
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
SIGNOR HANIBAL BIACHI.
Conductor............J. NUNO.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 17, FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
In active preparation, Verdi's grand opera of
MACBETH,
which will be produced during next week.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director............MAX MARETZEK.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1863,
FIRST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
RIGOLETTO.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager........Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE COMIC OPERA
OF
JOHN OF PARIS.
John of Paris............Mr. George Lingard
(With the kind permission of J. W. Lingard, Esq.)
Vincent (a Page)............Miss MARY SHAW.
Perigo Potts............Mr. Walter Lennox.
A MORNING CALL.
Mrs. Chillington............Miss Henrietta Irving.
Sir Edward Ardent............Mr. Metkiff.
Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

EXTRAORDINARY BILLIARD EXHIBITION.
THE "TIVAG"
BILLIARD TESTIMONIAL
AT IRVING HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7½.
The following brilliant experts will take part in the entertainment:
PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati.
JOHN SEEREITER, MICHAEL FOLEY, of Detroit.
LOUIS FOX, of Rochester.
JOHN DEERY, ISIDORE GAYRAUD, MICHAEL GEARY, of Washington.
JOHN McDIVITT, of Indianapolis.
MELVIN FOSTER, of Boston.
C. BIRD, V. ESTEPHE, E. NELMS, of Philadelphia.
MICHAEL PHELAN, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, WILLIAM LAKE, T. J. STONE, E. CAHILL, J. M. MONTGOMERY, PETER D. BRAISTED, AN AMATEUR, AN AMATEUR, of New-York.
The whole forming a galaxy of Billiard Luminaries larger than ever met on any previous occasion, and which includes the best players in the world.
Programmes, with the order of play, ready on Tuesday.
Tickets, ONE DOLLAR each, will admit a gentleman and ladies, at either the afternoon or evening exercises, and can be procured of the members of the Committee, or at the principal Billiard Rooms.
MICHEL PHELAN, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, CHRIS. O'CONNOR, NEIL BRYANT, J. W. LINGARD, Capt. J. T. REEVES, Committee of Arrangements.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY, No. 585.
R. M. HOOLEY, sole Proprietor; GEO. CHRISTY Stage Manager; E. BOWERS, Director of Amusements; H. PERCY, Vocal Director. MONDAY EVENING Oct. 12, and every night. Christy, Bowers, Purdy, Prendergast, Gaynor, Simpson, Percy, Pierson, Dranin, Keller, Johnson, &c. Look at the new features; Oxygenated Air, Mississippi Fling, the Actor and the Singer, Conn. O'Ryan, Fulton Market on a Saturday Night, the Fatal Duel Between Mr. Ruott and Mr. Schott, Schermerhorn's Boy, &c., &c. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.
Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.
HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
By order of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, GEO. F. THOMPSON, Clerks.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FIFTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 428 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PERSONS drafted in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New-York, that all persons who fail to present to the Board of Enrollment their claims to exemption, ten days from this date, will be arrested and proceeded against as deserters.
JOHN DUFFY, Captain and Provost-Marshal,
HENRY P. WEST, Commissioner,
JOSEPH HILTON, Surgeon.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; is neat, attentive and obliging; refers to her last employer, with whom she has lived a number of years. Call at 353 West 34th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO thoroughly understands her business, wishes a few more engagements by the day; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, going to California, a situation as nurse in a family during the passage. Apply immediately, by letter, to D. MACFARLANE, (Room No. 2,) 31 Exchange-st., Boston.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady is desirous of a situation as governess and lady's companion; can make herself generally useful; is of good family and education. The best of reference given and required. Address JESSIE, Station E, Post-office.

MALES.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHMAN of light weight, a situation as groom in a gentleman's establishment; has served as head groom in Europe and in this country; thoroughly understands his business; has seven years' character from his last employer in this City. Address B., No. 50 4th-av., or apply to BREWSTER & CO., Carriage-makers, corner of Broome and Mott sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, OCT. 8, between 31st-st., near Broadway and the Hudson River Railroad Station, a POCKET-BOOK, containing two rings and a small amount of money. The above reward will be paid by leaving the same at the office of PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 19 Cliff-st.

$20—WATCH LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, between 39th and 13th sts., in Lexington or 3d avs., a gold watch and chain. Twenty dollars will be given to any one restoring the same to Dr. A. K. GARDNER, No. 141 East 13th-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP—ATLANTIC, 1863; Union, 1863; Commercial, 1863; New-York, 1863—wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

The Mission of Alexander H. Stephens to France.

Maximilian to see the Mexican Delegation on the 3d.

Proposition to Ignore Russia's Title to Poland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CAPE RACE, Friday, Oct. 9.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, Sept. 30, *via* Queenstown, Oct. 1, passed this point at 5 o'clock this (Friday) morning, and was intercepted by the News Yacht of the Associated Press.

Steamships *City of New York* and *Olympus*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

Steamship *Nova Scotia*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Steamship *Shannon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

Steamship *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 30th.

The London *Times* gives currency to a report that the rebel Vice-President, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, had sailed for France, fully empowered to make terms with the Emperor NAPOLEON for recognition of the Southern Confederacy on an emancipation basis.

The *Times* also gives a rumor that California is desirous of seceding and joining the Mexican Empire.

The Mexican Crown Deputation would be received by MAXIMILLIAN on the 3d of October.

It is rumored that England has proposed that the title of Russia to Poland should be ignored.

The *City of Baltimore* reports passing the steamer *City of Washington* 240 miles east of Cape Race.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

COTTON—The sales for Monday and Tuesday foot up 15,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

CONSOLS, 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

[LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, BY TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Cotton sales for two days, 17,000 bales. The market is firmer, but quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market remains quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

CONSOLS, 93¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market is quiet and steady, with no sales.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

NO IMPORTANT MILITARY NEWS.

A Detachment of Rebel Cavalry Repulsed near Franklin.

The *Evening Star*, with New-Orleans dates to Oct. 4, arrived here yesterday. She brings no news of special importance.

The Texas expeditionary force was still in the neighborhood of Bisland, but the positive statement that it had met no enemy in force effectually explodes the rumors of battles in that quarter which have recently come to us.

Gen. HERRON comes a passenger in the *Evening Star*, which also brings 161 Confederate officers, captured at Port Hudson.

We have no confirmation whatever of the defeat which a morning paper yesterday alleged Gen. HERRON had suffered in the vicinity of Port Hudson. That story may, therefore, be set down as a *canard*.

A letter from the Associated Press correspondent, dated Oct. 4, says:

The headquarters of the Nineteenth army corps was near Franklin, on the 2d inst.

A cavalry skirmish had taken place near Franklin. Our cavalry, under Col. DAVIS, were attacked on the 2d, by about 250 rebel cavalry, and a field piece of artillery. At the first fire from Col. DAVIS's command, the officer commanding the rebels was mortally wounded; the rebels immediately retreated, and the piece of artillery fell into our hands. The rebel officer was a Capt. SQUIRES.

No further demonstrations has since been made by the rebels.

The health of the troops in the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps is excellent.

The rumors in this city during the past week of the burning of the town of Morgansia arose from the fact that a number of buildings on the outskirts of that place were burned by our forces as a defensive measure.

GUERRILLAS CAPTURED.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 1.

Military affairs offer no items of interest, with the exception of a recent capture by Lieut. EARL, and thirty men of the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment. The party left here on Monday night last, and penetrated to the junction of the Amite and Comite rivers, and there dividing his men into squads of three and four, Lieut. EARL sent them to the different houses in the vicinity. The night was very wet and stormy, and had driven to their homes for shelter a number of guerrillas, who have infested the river banks in this region ever since the first occupation of it by the Union forces, and thinking the storm would be sufficient protection, they ventured to indulge in the luxury of one night's rest at home. Fourteen persons, guerrillas and Confederate cavalry, were captured and brought in, among them the notorious Col. HUNTER (Ten-mile Bob) and Capt. PENNY, the prime leaders in all the guerrilla raids and attacks on steamboats that have been made of late. It is hoped their confinement will effectually put a stop to all operations of the kind. Col. O. P. GOODING, who commands this post, is making every effort to attain this very desirable end, and he will succeed beyond a doubt. Almost all the citizens are giving their earnest cooperation in the work, and are now soliciting permission to establish armed patrols around their plantations.

NOTES ON TRADE.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 2.

The movements in general trade and business for the month of September have been with very light receipts of cotton and sugar. The receipts of Western produce, embracing breadstuffs, provisions and cereals, have been on such a scale of limit and contraction as to sustain very high prices, and only in quantities to meet daily local consumption, leaving no stock for exportation. The arrivals of steamers with cargoes from St. Louis during the month have been only twelve, on private account. There have been no arrivals nor any receipts of produce direct from Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points on the Ohio River; it follows that the sources for review of our market are of a reduced and limited nature.

The receipts of cotton during the month have been 4,136 full bales, 692 bags and 629 sacks in seed. According to these receipts, and bringing the bags and sacks into bales of 450 pounds each, makes the position of our cotton market at the close of the 30th of September as follows:

Estimated stock on hand Sept. 1............bales		1,504
Receipts from Sept. 1 to 30 inclusive............		4,554
Total............		6,058
Exports for the same time—		
For New-York............	4,067	
For Boston............	58	—4,125
Stock on hand Sept. 30............		1,933

The steamer *Locust Point* was to have been cleared yesterday with a cargo. So far as our information extends the cotton in seed and bags is repacked here and baled in merchantable order.

The receipts of sugar for the same time have been 1,743 hhds. and 302 barrels. The exports of the same were: for New-York, 2,279 hhds.; for St. Louis, 1,420 hhds.; for Boston, 55 hhds.—total, 3,754 hhds. There is no way at this time of ascertaining the stock in the city on the 1st of the month. The stock of molasses is relatively larger than of sugar. Of tobacco we have a very meagre quantity to review. The receipts of the month were only 5 hhds. The stock on hand may be regarded as none at all. Whether the great metropolis, New-York, will absorb and monopolize the tobacco trade, that once found its outlet in and exportation through our market, is a question in the course of fulfillment, at least for this season.

In taking into account the receipts of cotton, we have not included 904 bales, the cargo of the British steamer *Sir William Peel*, loaded at Matamoras, and which was brought into port last week as a prize, captured in the Gulf by one of the Federal steamers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

A letter received here to-day from a prominent officer of Gen. STEELE's command, dated Little Rock, Sept. 30, says that deserters from PRICE's army are coming into our lines by hundreds and enlisting in our ranks. Guerrillas still continue their operations, but with diminished success. Several bands have already thrown down their arms and resumed peaceful pursuits. These people admit that Arkansas, as well as the whole trans-Mississippi country, is forever lost to the Southern Confederacy, and it is probable that the rebels will abandon that State altogether, and make their last stand west of the Mississippi in Texas. Cotton burning in the State has ceased almost entirely, and planters are beginning to bring their cotton into our lines, though in small quantities. Guerrillas levy contributions on each bale intercepted on its way to market, showing that their motives, so far from being patriotic, are simply larcenous. A great deal of cotton is still held by planters in the northern portion of the State.

ARREST OF A PROMOTER OF DESERTION.

Military Governor MARTINDALE to-day transferred to a Justice of the Peace a man several weeks ago arrested on a charge of furnishing citizens' clothes to soldiers, and inducing them to desert for the purpose of selling them as substitutes. On a hearing of the case, two privates swore to the fact, when the accused was committed to jail for Court-martial. The penalty prescribed by the Enrollment Act is fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding two years, nor less than six months, at discretion of the Court.

RICHMOND BANKERS IN THE DUMPS.

A Richmond paper received here to-night is doleful over the enterprise of a genius named LIVINGSTON, who, representing himself as the agent of a responsible house in Alabama, beguiled over $100,000 out of Richmond bankers, and made his escape with that amount in exchange on London. He is said to be at our Kirkwood House to-night.

THE GETTYSBURGH MILITARY CEMETERY.

EDWARD EVERETT has consented to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Gettysburgh Military Cemetery, but has requested a postponement of the ceremonies to Nov. 19, to give him time for preparation.

ARRIVAL OF LIBERATED NEGROES.

Another party of contrabands have arrived at Alexandria. They are mostly from the region about Culpepper. They represent that they were told to leave by their owners, because they had nothing wherewith to support them during the coming Winter.

A SOUTHERN ELYSIUM.

Among the letters to JEFFERSON DAVIS, recently captured, is one written by Gen. GADSDEN, of South Carolina, dated Mexico, as far back as 1854, when DAVIS was Secretary of War, developing the scheme of a great federation of West India Islands, including Cuba, to be a formidable commercial and naval power, stimulated in their advancement and prosperity by African Slavery, as now existing in the Southern States, where Southern planters of enterprise will find space and inducements enough to seek new homes for themselves and domestics, in the most lovely domains of God's creation, and all united in harmony under one homegeneous American system.

TWO UNION SOLDIERS ESCAPED FROM REBELDOM.

Private W. H. BODILY, Fifth United States cavalry, and Corporal GEORGE GILES, Fourth Regular cavalry, captured at Front Royal in July last, arrived here yesterday from Belle Island, whence they escaped by swimming the James River, and traveling overland to Culpepper Court-house. They escaped on the 11th of September, and have been nearly one month in getting to our lines. Before leaving Belle Island they exchanged uniforms with the rebels, and in rebel costume succeeded in making their way barefoot through LEE's lines, from Gordonsville to Mitchell's Station, on the Rapidan. They say that our prisoners on Belle Island are treated shamefully, one-half of them being compelled to sleep on the bare ground, in the open air, owing to the insufficiency of tents. In the matter of food our soldiers also suffer. Twelve pounds of fresh meat was distributed once a day among each hundred men. Salt there was none. At Gordonsville there were no rebel troops, except a small guard, and two or three batteries of light artillery. No new fortifications had been erected there by the rebels, nor were there any guns mounted on these erected there previous to and after the first battle of Bull Run. The fortifications were going to ruin, and apparently no effort was being made to repair them. The rebel army, or what is left of it, was encamped between Orange Court-house and the Rapidan. They could not hear of more than one corps being there. The rebels were actively engaged in throwing up earthworks along the entire line of their position on the Rapidan, expecting an attack by MEADE. Along the route traveled they were furnished with food by the negroes, which, homely as it was, was furnished with a hearty good will and free of charge. The negroes, they say, are the only true friends of the Union in that section of Virginia. They were captured twice after leaving Richmond, but each time managed to escape their captors. The men were before Gen. HALLECK yesterday, who, in consideration of the hardships they had undergone, and the valuable information they had brought with them, granted each of them thirty days' furlough.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

COUNT GUROWSKI NOT GUILTY.

Count GUROWSKI was to-day, in the Criminal Court, found not guilty of libel against Mr. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the State Department, who had complained that the Count had published language for the purpose of inducing a belief that he had violated the confidence the Government had reposed in him as one of its officials.

LORD LYONS AND ADMIRAL MILNE.

Lord LYONS arrived in Washington yesterday, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, and his Secretaries. These distinguished gentlemen called this morning at an early hour on the Secretary of State, who in the course of the day presented them to the President, and afterward attended them to the several Departments, where they paid their respects to the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General. The Cabinet met the British visitors at dinner with Lord LYONS to-day, and to-morrow they accept a dinner to be given them by the Secretary of State.

AUDACITY OF GUERRILLAS.

Last night a party of mounted guerrillas moved to various localities on the southern side of the Potomac, including Bailey's Cross Roads, Falls Church and Munson's Hill, and robbed individuals of various amounts of money, and other valuables. They exhibited no little boldness in their depredations, as the first-named place is within three miles of Fort Richardson, and the other points visited by them are in proximity to our lines.

RELEASED CHAPLAINS.

Eight Chaplains arrived in this city to-day, direct from the Libby Prison at Richmond. Their names are as follows: H. Hammer, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry; O. Taylor, 5th Michigan cavalry; E. W. Brady, 116th Ohio; D. C. Eberhart, 87th Pennsylvania; Louis H. Rondry, 13th New-York cavalry; E. C. Ambler, 67th Pennsylvania; J. S. Brown, 6th Maryland; James Harvey, 110th Ohio. These gentlemen all belonged to Gen. MILROY's command, and were captured at and near Winchester. They state that at Belle Island there are over 10,000 Federal prisoners, a great majority of whom are in a very destitute condition. A large number of them were in their shirt-sleeves, without hats or caps, and were compelled to lie out in the open air. Many of them have the chills.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Its Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting at Rochester—Interesting Reports of its Operations—Prosperous Condition of its Finances—The Work Accomplished and the Work in Prospect—A Four Days' Session.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1863.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its fifty-fourth annual meeting in this city this afternoon. For the last two months strenuous efforts have been made by the various Presbyterian and Congregational Churches of this city, to prepare in a suitable manner for the reception and entertainment of the members and friends of this body at the present meeting. Committees from these different churches have been sedulously at work, endeavoring to provide for their entertainment in private families and at hotels, in raising the funds necessary to defray the expenses attendant upon such a gathering, and in securing the reduction of fare on nearly all the railroads in the Eastern, Western and Northwestern States, New-York and Canada. So successful has the latter object been prosecuted, and so generously have the companies responded, that there are no less than fifty-eight railroads which have offered to give free return tickets to those who have passed over them in coming and have paid full fare. The number of corporate members of the Board is not far from 200; but its friends who have signified their intention to be present will number from 2,000 to 3,000. Our hotels have been filling up since Saturday, and are now crowded. Our private families are to-day transforming themselves into hosts on a large scale. Every train of cars to-day has arrived heavily laden with visitors; and when we add this accumulation of travelers to the multitudes who have thronged our public thoroughfares for the last two months, it would seem as though even the gigantic resources of the New-York Central were to be severely tested.

The brick church (Rev. Dr. SHAW's) in which the meetings are held, was properly prepared for the occasion. A large platform occupied the place of the pulpit and the area immediately contiguous to it. It was tastefully decorated with fifteen large and elegant vases of the choicest flowers of the season, from our famous nurseries and private gardens, and amply provided with tables and conveniences for the officers of the Board. At 4 P. M. the meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of William's College, at whose request Rev. Dr. HOOKER offered the opening prayer. Rev. J. B. FISHER was appointed Assistant Secretary. The report of the last annual meeting, held at Springfield, Mass., was then read; also the report from the Prudential Committee. The latter was full of interesting statistics and statements of the operations of the Board, during the year ending Sept. 1, ult., from which I send the following as the most prominent.

The financial operations of this large body, depending entirely upon voluntary contributions, and without the aid of established funds or Governmental patronage, have been most successful, and when it is considered that all these contributions, so large in the aggregate, were yet made up of so many small gatherings from single congregations, and from the donations of individuals scattered through the Northern States alone, engaged in all the gigantic efforts to carry forward this unparalleled civil war which the past year has witnessed, they can be only regarded as furnishing another of the many anomalies of our current history as a people.

From this report it appears that the debt of the Board on the 1st of September, 1862, was about $11,000, while on the same day this year it was only about $6,600.

The whole amount of income from all sources, during the last current year, was $397,000, of this sum, $305,000 was received from donations, $85,000 from legacies, and $7,000 from all other sources.

The expenditures for the same time were about $396,200, furnishing an instance of prudence in not exceeding the income unusual in the earlier history of the operations of benevolent societies. The fluctuations in the price of foreign exchange has occasioned a loss of 35 per cent. to the Treasury in remitting funds, which loss, however, has been fully and generously borne by contributions for that purpose. Upon the whole, no year has been more prosperous in its pecuniary results. In view of this most gratifying exhibit, the President called upon the congregation to sing the well-known hymn,

"Daughter of Zion! from the dust," &c.

which was followed by a most impressive and eloquent prayer of thanksgiving, by the venerable Rev. Dr. WISNER, of Ithaca. A report upon the operations of various missions, in detail, was then read, and after transacting some other business the meeting adjourned until this evening, to listen to a sermon from Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of New-Haven. MONROE.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863.

The afternoon session of yesterday was closed with the report of the Committee on Missions, showing the progress made during the year, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

The Gaboon Mission, in Western Africa, has been greatly prospered during the past year. There have been 18 new members added to the Church, making 33 in all.

In the Mission School there are 35 boys and 14 girls.

In Southern Africa, 17 new members have been received.

In Greece, Dr. KING is encouraged to believe that a brighter day will soon dawn upon the land of ancient art, learning and eloquence. He has resumed preaching in native Greek.

In Western Turkey, 59 new members have been added to the 19 churches, making 471 in all. Five of these churches have native pastors; one is self-sustaining and others are partially so. The Protestants have increased in Cæsarea from 309 to 409.

In Central Turkey, there are 14 churches, 7 of which have native pastors. The average attendance at 26 places of stated preaching on the Sabbath has been 2,403. There are 48 common schools, containing 1,893 pupils, 45 students in higher schools, and 16 in theological schools.

In Eastern Turkey, there are 9 missionaries, having under their charge 7 stations and 41 out-stations. There are 13 churches, containing 353 members.

The average number of hearers at 42 places of preaching is 3,017.

Forty common schools contain 1,060 pupils.

In Syria, the churches contain 128 members. The number of schools is 24, containing 925 pupils. The translation of the Old Testament has reached the 40th Psalm; 3,600 volumes of the Scriptures, 11,000 tracts, 6,000 religious and school books have been distributed.

The Nestorian Mission has 476 Church members, 53 native preachers, 46 theological students, 40 female seminary pupils, and 517 pupils in other schools. The Nestorians have suffered greatly from the oppression of the Mohammedans, and from the destruction of their crops by the locusts.

The Mahratta Mission contains 624 Church members and 31 common schools, containing 320 scholars.

The Madras Mission contains 9 schools, with 300 pupils; 7 new members have been added to the Church during the year.

The Madusa Mission has 29 schools, with 1,144 members. More Missionaries are very much needed.

The Ceylon Mission, embraces 10 churches, containing 449 members; 50 schools and 1,592 scholars.

There are three Missions in China, viz.: at Canton, Fuh-Chan and North China. At the former about 1,300,000 pages of religious reading have been distributed. More laborers are needed.

In the Sandwich Islands there have been 244 accessions to the churches, while about 1,100 have been removed by death and excommunication.

In Micronesia 27 have been received to the churches. The translation of the Scriptures has been progressing, and teaching has been successfully prosecuted.

EVENING SESSION.

The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity in the evening to listen to a sermon from Dr. CLEVELAND, of New-Haven.

The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn,

"My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary."

The vast audience united in the singing with the most grand and impressing effect.

The sermon, from the text Luke ch. xxiv., v. 45 to 48, was an able, eloquent and well delivered exposition of the truth contained in these verses, as applicable to the occasion, and the subject that was filling the minds and hearts of the congregation.

SECOND DAY.

The various trains of cars entering our city last night and this morning, containing some sixty passenger cars, debouched their streams of visitors into our midst. At no time since the State Fair was held here has there been such an influx of people. As yet, they have all been well provided for.

The church was again packed this morning at the opening of the exercises. The forenoon was occupied with the reports of the Treasurer, a summary of which I sent you yesterday, and of Dr. ANDERSON, one of the Secretaries of the Board, in regard to his visit to the Sandwich Islands last Winter. This abounded in interesting and circumstantial details of his observations upon the physical, moral, intellectual and social character of the Hawaiians, and of the happy effects upon them, in all these particulars, of the introduction of Christianity.

By its benign and regenerating influences they had been raised from the lowest depths of heathenism, idolatry, and vice, in thirty years, to be a nation possessing religious and educational institutions, with the manners, habits, thoughts, and purposes, to a certain extent, of older and civilized people. But the decrease of the inhabitants from disease and decay has not ceased. And a somewhat discouraging fact is, that while they have sent out missionaries from their own number to other islands in the Pacific, the accessions to their own churches during the year have not been large, and most of the members now are middle-aged and elderly persons. The Board probably would deem it expedient not to send out any more missionaries to them, but would resume the support of those now there, and rely upon the natives for the future development of their Christianity and civilization.

Remarks were then made by Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, one of the pioneer missionaries to these islands, and Dr. SAMUEL STEWART, a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, who visited these islands with the missionaries in a man-of-war forty years since.

An invitation was presented from Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, our distinguished nurserymen, to visit their grounds. MONROE.

THIRD DAY.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1863.

The Board in its corporate capacity held no meeting last evening, but, by appointment, Missionary meetings were held in the First Presbyterian, Central and Plymouth Churches. Large audiences gathered at each of these Churches. At the First Presbyterian Hon. L. CHILDS, of Boston, presided, and, in a short introductory address, urged upon Christians more zealous efforts to promote the success and prosperity of Missions everywhere. As a member of the Presidential Committee, he called upon the people for more enlarged contributions to this great work, to enable them to make more liberal provision during the coming year for the various Missions.

Rev. Mr. IRELAND, of Natal, South Africa, was the next speaker. He stated that he had been a Missionary to the South Africans for fifteen years, during which time he had witnessed a great progress among that people. The climate was somewhat debilitating, which interfered with the continuous labor of most of the Missionaries. But they had much to be thankful for in the steady progress of the Gospel among the natives.

Rev. Mr. BLISS, of the Syrian Mission, was then introduced. He gave a most interesting, instructive and eloquent exposition of the character of the people among whom he is laboring; of their language (the Arabic,) education, and of the earnest desire of the better classes for instruction in institutions in their own land. He made an earnest appeal for pecuniary assistance in establishing a college within the bounds of his mission. He was followed by a characteristic speech from WM. E. DODGE, Esq., the eminent merchant of your City, whose munificent liberality is as well known as his high position among the business men of our country.

Able and interesting addresses were also made at Plymouth Church, by Judge STRONG, of Philadelphia; Rev. EDWIN E. BLISS, of the Turkish mission; Dr. GULICK, of the Micronesian mission, and Dr. TODD, of Massachusetts.

The meeting was opened with the singing of the "Missionary Hymn."

Dr. FISHER, of Hamilton College, presented a report upon the mission to China, which was accepted.

Chancellor WALWORTH reported from the Committee on the place of meeting for next year, recommending Worcester, Mass., and Rev. Dr. CONDIT, of Auburn Theological Seminary, as the preacher, with Dr. KIRK, of Boston, as alternate.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Rev. Mr. CHANDLER, of the Madusa Mission, addressed the meeting, giving an interesting account of the nature of the work within the bounds of his mission, and presenting an urgent appeal for more helpers.

Rev. Mr. KINNEY followed in similar remarks in regard to the Zulu Mission in South Africa.

Rev. Dr. CONDIT offered a report upon the nature of the work required from the Churches at home. He stated that they needed now many more young men to come forward and offer themselves to the great work of evangelizing the world. He attributed the lack of a sufficient supply of new laborers to meet the present demand, to a languishing of the missionary spirit in our midst. There might have been some, however, who would have dedicated themselves to this work, who had, from motives of patriotism, gone into the army. But he thought Christians should pay more for the outpouring of God's spirit upon the theological seminaries and other institutions of learning in our country, and upon the Churches themselves, that more might consecrate themselves to this noble work. He recommended this subject, in all its relations, to the prayers of the people.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq., then rose and addressed the meeting. He was greeted with applause. He directed the attention of the audience principally to the lamentable fact that the contributions of the people had not kept pace with the self-denying work of the Missionaries. The country is now overflowing with money, and no better investment could be made than in giving to this great enterprise.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. CRANE, of the Western Turkey Mission, calling for young men to help them there, which was seconded by Secretary ANDERSON, who also stated that they needed six more laborers at once in the Madusa Mission. Mr. DOUGAL, of the Montreal *Witness*, and Rev. Dr. EDDY, then made a few remarks.

Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, then presented the report of the Committee on the Sandwich Islands Missions. In a speech of some considerable length, replete with sarcasm and argument, he reviewed the discordant statements in regard to the effect of missions on the people of these Islands. Were we to believe the reports of Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Mr. BINHAM, and other missionaries who had been living among them for thirty or forty years, or the statements of such travelers as HERMAN MELLVILLE and newspaper correspondents? When the New-York correspondent of the London *Times* wrote to his paper that he found no patriotism and little expectation of crushing out the rebellion among the citizens of New-York, we inferred what company he kept there. And we inferred correctly. So we might rightly deduce the nature of the associations of the writers who stopped a little time at Honolulo, and then sent home reports of the vices of the people, and denounced the mission as a failure. All the facts showing the great elevation of the inhabitants of the whole Islands, in adopting the habits and customs, in imbibing the learning, and in rearing the religious, educational, and political institutions of civilized nations, proved the falsity of these slanders.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. BINGHAM.

The Communion was administered in three churches in the afternoon, and addresses have been made in as many this evening, to large and attentive congregations. MONROE.

FOURTH DAY.

ROCHESTER, Friday Oct. 9, 1863.

The election of officers was held yesterday afternoon, after the Communion had been administered in the three churches, as previously announced.

Nearly the same gentlemen throughout were elected, as last year.

This being the last day of the meetings of the Board, the Brick Church was crowded at an early hour. The exercises were principally of a farewell character. Resolutions of thanks were adopted to the citizens of Rochester for their hospitality, which was justly characterized as "large and generous;" to the several committees of arrangements, for their labors; to the different churches, for the use of their houses of worship; to the railroad and steamboat companies, for free return tickets; to Messrs. ELLWANGER BARRY, for their invitation to visit their nurseries; and to the Atheneum, for the proffer of their library and reading-rooms.

At the suggestion of WM. E. DODGE, Esq., a vote of the whole congregation was taken on the proposition to raise $500,000 for the Board during the next year. Of course it was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Rev. Mr. EDDY and CHANCELLOR WALWORTH both spoke of the influence of woman upon the great cause, and that the friends of missions owed to her an incalculable debt of gratitude for the training of her sons to the work, and for the prayers with which she has drawn down the blessings of God upon the labors of the missionaries.

After some further business was transacted, the congregation were favored with earnest and fervid appeals from three returned Missionaries, Dr. GULICK, Rev. Messrs. HAZEN and COAN. Rev. Dr. SHAW, of the Brick Church, then delivered a very affecting and appropriate farewell address, which was responded to by the visible emotion of the entire audience.

Some resolutions, being in the nature of a review of the progress of the Missionary cause, were then offered by Dr. BACON, which were adopted. The exercises were then closed with the singing of the Hymn—

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,"

and prayer by Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Newark.

Thus closes the fifty-fourth anniversary of an institution which counts its annual contributions by the hundred thousand and its friends by the millions, who speak the English tongue, and its spheres of influence by all the heathen nations of the earth. The meeting here, judging from the numbers in attendance at all the assemblages, the enthusiasm and earnest attention with which the addresses, appeals, reports and resolutions were received, and the apparently sincere determination to carry forward the enterprise with renewed zeal and devotion the next year, has been a great success.

Notwithstanding the vast number in attendance from abroad, the arrangements of the Committees were so extensive, and the liberality of the citizens so free, that twice as many might have been accommodated. Doubtless a new impetus will be given to the interest of Christians in this section of the country in foreign missions, and this influence will not be confined to the immediate supporters of this Board, for people of all denominations attended the meetings, participated in the interest of the occasion, and proffered their hospitality to the visitors.

If a friendly criticism upon these meetings may be offered by an observer, it would be that the addresses, *in general*, lacked in method, point, and the presentation of facts and conclusions deducible from them, upon which to base the appeals to the sympathies and sensibilities of the hearers of which they principally consisted. There were many gentlemen of distinction and learning in attendance, representing the clergy and all the other professions and avocations of our active and diversified American life. All blended their devotion, their learning, and the enthusiasm of their hearts, in one harmonious effort to throw the light of the Sun of Righteousness, beneath whose beneficent rays our civilization has grown up, upon the benighted mind and soul of the heathen world. Every philanthropist, as well as every Christian, will bid them God-speed. MONROE.

Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

SAMUEL V. BIXBY was before the Police Court to-day, charged with obtaining about $15,000 from EDWARD B. GRANT, broker, under false pretences. The money is alleged to have been obtained about a week ago, when BIXBY disappeared, but was arrested at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. He was held in $20,000 bail for examination.

Naval.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 10.

The frigate *Sabine*, recruiting ship, arrived to-day from a cruise.

The steam sloop *Ticonderoga*, from the West Indies, *via* Philadelphia, also arrived.

The new gunboat *Sassacus* returned to-day, from a highly successful trial trip of six days.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 9.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,775,705 Five-Twenties, to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to the 6th inst.

THE RUSSIANS.—A committee of gentlemen arrived, yesterday morning, from Baltimore, and will at about 2 o'clock P. M., go on board the Russian fleet lying in the North River, to present the Russian Admiral with a set of resolutions from that city.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—W. W. Gilbert, H. Franko, Dr. Taylor, J. Rameilla, Mrs. C. B. Gray, Maj.-Gen. Heron and servant, Capt. Brewster, Lieut. Shirals, Mrs. M. Kimlor, Lieut. Chase, A. Montgomery, Capt. KcKenzie, Capt. Hoyt, Dr. Gilimore, Dr. Miller, Major Cochran, Capt. Goldsborough, U. S. N., and Confederate officers as prisoners. In the steerage, 6 passengers and 165 convalescent soldiers.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. Eastman and lady, Surgeon A. W. Wright, Mrs. Tisdell, Sergts. O. W. Smith, A. Britton, John M. Kinsey.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans.—Charles W. Home and two boys, Mrs. M. L. Hubert, Mrs. C. Bryant, Mrs. C. Benedict, Mrs. S. M. Price, Mr. Zuberbier, Miss North, Mrs. Danflous, John L. Cooper, Mrs. M. P. Myers, Mrs. La Fast, two Misses Brothertons, W. L. Benedict, Capt. Martindale, John Pust, George Moore, E. H. Adams, Capt. M. M. Bradshaw and lady, Caspar Wilde, E. B. Preston, John Sherman and wife, Mr. Noack, wife and child, Mrs. Clapp and family, Mrs. S. R. Fowle, Mrs. George Gray and infant, W. T. Richards and wife, Mrs. A. Boole, G. W. Morgan, wife and child, and servant, R. Tillotson and wife, S. N. Moody and son, Geo. Cornwall, Henry Kuhne, A. Lergy, E. C. Wilkens, Mr. Genblea, Mr. Gousan, J. F. Hickey, W. P. Healey, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana.—P. Bannigan, Alexander Platt, James Malcom, A. W. Williams, B. R. Means, J. Coolidge, Rafel de ga Rea, J. T. Loracre, Pedro Arana, Manuel G. Ortega, Juan Sobrado, Antonio la Hoy, Mrs. Matthews, J. Cromina, T. Pesher, Dr. O'Donald, J. Jerome, F. Mourgue, Leander Tiger, James McLane, Gustavo Kuiter, William A. Whitton, Colin McKenzie, Charles M. Day, John Fordyce, Alexande Slater, John Stephenson, L. J. Ackerman, George Miller, Alexander Cordin, Michael Byrne, Jacundo Margoiles, Juan Lamela, Joseph Lee, Antonio Gio, John Chaler, Manuel Marcada, S. Sanchel, Carl Zamardi, Lorenzo Zamardi, Theresa Zamardi and child, Joseph Baronne, Joanna Baronne and child, G. Rarther, John Sevary, Joseph Barkhaus, Cyrus G. Mead, and others in the steerage.

Oct. 10—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Bradley and daughter, Mrs. Harriet Barron, Miss Kate Jones, Mrs. James Grover, Mrs. Moses Taylor and two children, Miss Taylor, F. A. Knickerbacher and lady, Charles Raltvey, Samuel McKaffie, Thomas Ridge, wife and five children, and nurse, W. J. Sellick, Thomas Airey, Alexander Forbes, James Brizzolara, L. P. Williams, John Coates, W. F. Merrill and wife, J. Johnson, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	6 06	Sun sets.....	5 28	Moon rises.	4 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	6 33	Gov. Island..	7 22	Hell Gate..	9 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Senora, Hays, New Orleans, Gager & Clay; Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal; Corsica, Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, William Dalzell.

Ships Empire, Cooms, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Skylark, Brisley, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks John Carver, Carver, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Herzay Paul, (Meck.,) Groth, Rotterdam, Stoman & Edye; Sharpsburgh, Randall, Philadelphia, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Hope, Morris, Indian River, A. C. Havens; Gratta, Craig, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; Kate, (Br.,) Coughlin, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham; Orlando, Simmons, Malaga, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Starlight, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Apzica, (Br.,) Hennessy, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; Angostura, (Brem.,) Losekam, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; H. F. Colthurst, (Br.,) Brown, St. Kitt, Brett, Son & Co.; Luise, (Pruss.,) Holtz, Genoa, Baetjer & De Vertu; Mersey, (Br.,) Ford, Pernambuco, Brett, Son & Co.; Nebraska, (Br.,) McCalment, Cardenas, John Jackson.

Schooners Belvidere, Bradley, New-Haven, J. N. Briggs & Co.; S. L. Stevens, Studley, Wilmington, Baker & Dayton; Alexander Law, Smith, Alexandria, E. R. Annack; R. Mason, Lisk, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Youmans, Peterson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Banvard, Walling, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bellona, Baldwin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Nimrod, Bolan, Yorktown, B. Vorhies; D. P., Thompson, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; John Forsyth, Birdsall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. S. Franklin, Clayton, Matompkin Inlet, T. J. Benton & Sons; Oswego, (Br.,) Boyle, Halifax, N. S., J. Hunter & Co.; Augusta, Gregor, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; H. Coombs, Drinkwater, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown & Co.; Forest, Wilson, Fall River, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Phantom, (Br.,) Conkey, Antigua, G. J. Knox & Co.; Florida, Jackson, Washington, Mott Bedell; James Brophy, Mullin, St. Kitts, Metcolf & Duncan; R. C. Russell, Jones, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Clio, (Br.,) McDonald, Pictou, N. S., C. H. Trumbull; C. L. Scull, Scull, Watchspring, J. G. Benton; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Port Royal, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Oct. 4, at 8½ A. M., and the Bar 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. The Columbia and George Cromwell arrived on the 3d inst. Passed in the river, bark Transit, bound up. Off Tortugas, was stopped by U. S. steamer Clyde; same day, off Key West, was signalized by a U. S. side-wheel steamer painted black with a red streak, did not learn her name. The E. C. has, beside her regular passengers, 161 rebel officers and 165 U. S. convalescent soldiers.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 7th inst., and Hatteras Inlet 8th, with the mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The schr. Benjamin Butler, hence, arrived at Newbern 7th inst.

U. S. steam transport Planet, Smith, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 9th inst., at 9½ P. M., Barnegat bearing S. W. ½ S. 4 miles, passed a brig sunk in about 10 fathoms of water, with fore topgallantmast out of water, also stump of main topmast, and lies directly in the wake of vessels going and coming fm. the southward.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Neft, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Thompson, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Bowmansville, (Br., of Montreal,) Anderson, Quebec via Pictou, N. S., 8 ds., to master. The B. is bnd. to Havana, put into this port leaking.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Kirby, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer James S. Green, Willetts, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Virginia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to master.

Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, Lamlash Sept. 5, to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Burgemeister Kerstein, (Prus.,) Kerstein, Swansea 55 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. For the first four days of the passage had heavy N. N. W. winds and some terrific gales; lost spars, sails, and received other damage. Sept. 29, lat. 42 10, lon. 57 10, signalized a Hamburg brig bound E., showing a blue signal with five white letters in it.

Bark Alfreda, (Fr.,) Merentie, Havana Sept. 28, in ballast to order.

Bark Providence, (Belgian,) Locsewets, Buenos Ayres 69 ds., with hides to master.

Bark Whistler Bennett, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to Wakeman & Dimon.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, (of Westport, N. S.,) Ellis, Yabacoa, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Edmiston Bros. Oct. 9, lat. 39 10, lon. 73 25, at 3 A. M., was in collision with schr. Lookout, of Baltimore, carrying away her bowsprit, and doing other damage; the Ladd had bulwarks stove and studding sail boom carried away.

Brig Artentus, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Jessie, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Verge, Humacoa, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Green & Curry.

Brig Giraffe, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) White, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to R. Dinwiddie.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Mariner, Pictou, N. S., 12 ds., with coal to R. S. Wanberg.

Brig Adelma, Somers, Newport, in ballast.

Brig Irene, Look, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Brig Amanda, (Br.,) Gl Dalrymple, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Mattie, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Cornelius, Nassau, N. P., Sept. 16, via Beaufort, N. C., with cotton and 14 passengers to J. C. Rahming.

Schr. Adela, (of St. George, N. B.,) Knight, Port-au-Prince Sept. 17, via Inagua 24th, with logwood and salt to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Joseph S. Green, Mulliner, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Schr. E. W. Farrington, Predmore, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Lima, (of Halifax,) O'Brien, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Thomas Holcombe, Ward, Port Royal S. C., 5 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Star, Nelson, Augusta, Me., 14 ds., for Newark, with lumber.

Schr. E. H. Nasn, Crowley, Cutler 10 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Moses Waring, Winslow, St. Andrews, N. B., 8 ds., with timber to J. Richards & Co.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, New-Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Wall, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Oregon, Lowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Julia Grace, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Stewart, Lowell, Boston, for Port Royal.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Providence, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, N.

BELOW—Ship Fidelia, Bessling, Liverpool Sept. 3, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, (Br.,) George Washington, Roanoke, America, (Brem.)

Steamer Karnak and Sophia.

Ships Monarch of the Sea, City of Montreal, Pyramid, Pyramid, (Br.)

Barks Dagma, (Nor.,) E. Giddings, Dampier, (Aust.,) Mayflower, Pilot Fish.

Brigs George Washington, (Ital.,) Ouda, (Br.,) Gerhard, (Hamb.,) Elise and Charlotte, (Brem.,) Veteran, (Br.,) Arabella.

Schooners Victoria, (Br.,) Harriet, (Br.,) Ozell, (Br.,) Oscar, (Br.,) Florence, (Br.,) Charles Hasbrook, and 21 coasting schooners.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Medalion, Hodgson, hence 3d inst., for Liverpool, dispatched by Messrs. Trask & Dearborn, returned yesterday leaky, and anchored in the lower bay.

The steamship Chesapeake has gone upon the Dry Dock for repairs.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Oct. 8, 2 P. M.—Arr. schr. Velocity, Rich, Chilmark, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Fannie Mitchell and Kossuth.

Oct. 9, 8 A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Calmuck; schrs. E. Neal, J. M. Broomall, D. H. Sharp, Excelsior, Sarah J. Bright, C. A. Stetson, W. P. Cox, J. H. Stroup, L. & R. Smith, Caleb Stetson, S. A. Wheeler, Hannah and Velocity.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua Sept. 24, Br. bark Jane, for Boston next day; schr. Planet, (Br.,) for do. do.

[PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.]

Arrived from New-York—Normandy, at Havre; Elizabeth, at Belfast; Taluki, at Marseilles; Ann and Gazelle, at Gibraltar.

MEM.—The Canadian steamer Peruvian has been badly damaged by fire.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

The only CORRECT EDITION, with full instructions for playing, is published by SAGE, SONS & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Is our only authorized agent in New-York.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why diseased and healthy children should not sleep together, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MARVIN & CO.'S
ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF
SAFES,
NO. 265 BROADWAY.
Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.
READ THE AMBROSIAL SONG.

For man's power, woman's glory,
Through me glows the essence fine,
That for Eve's full locks in Eden,
Dripp'd from every flowery shrine;
O how Adam prized the treasure,
How he gloated on each curl,
Flowing soft as angel's plumage,
Round her perfect brow of pearl!

Would you have this power, this glory?
Would you laugh at changing time?
Would you dread not blighting fever,
Or the aridness of clime?
Would you be like your first parents,
With a glorious crown of hair,
Waving, curling, glowing o'er you,
In the dryest, darkest air?

Hate you scurf's disease and dandruff?
Love you cleanliness like those
Who made their exquisite toilet,
Long ago by Eden's rose?
Wish you for the perfect beauty?
Pine you for the fadeless glow?
Then without a doubt of triumph,
To my guardian STERLING go!

DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sterling's Ambrosia.

Certificate of Mrs. BROWN, whose photograph may be seen at all Drug Stores in this and other cities:

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now, my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I commenced using it have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN, St. Nicholas Hotel, N.Y.

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Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
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